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The Outlook

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Vol. 118 April 24, 1918 No. 17

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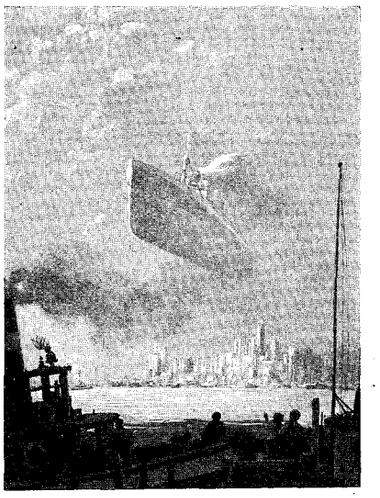

"So, if this story of Drowsy seems a fairy tale, let us remember that the Atlantic Cable would be a fairy tale to Columbus."

This, from the author's preface, indicates that the new novel by the editor of *Life* is more on the lines of *"Amos Judd," "The Pines of Lory"* and *"The Last American"* than like his more recent novel, *"Pandora's Box."* It is the somewhat romantic narrative of a woman and a reckless lover, whose control of waves of thought brings about exciting and significant happenings.

DROWSY

is the title (that was the nickname given the hero because of his unusual eyes).

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THE STORY OF A BIT OF WOOD

BY CHARLES E. FINCH

Director of Immigrant Education in Rochester, New York

In a men's class in a Sunday-school a speaker had been telling the men about what was being done to make our foreign-born realize the advantages of American citizenship as well as sense its obligations. He had surprised his hearers by telling them that practically every third person in certain wards of their city was an alien; he had stated that the evening schools were almost the only agency making an effort to help those who desired to take steps toward American citizenship; and he had closed with an appeal to every man present to do his bit in the great task of Americanization.

At the close of the talk one of the members of the class rose and said that he would like to relate an interesting experience which was called to mind by the remarks of the speaker. He then told the class that on going into his cellar to see whether some wood, recently delivered, had been properly cared for, he had discovered some writing on one of the bits on the outside of the pile. He picked it up and read, "I pledge allegiance to my flag, one nation, *independent*, with liberty and justice for all." When Tony, who delivered the wood, was questioned, he said that he had learned the pledge in evening school and had written it on this bit of wood in his spare time.

To all who are familiar with this pledge it will at once be evident that this industrious toiler from across the sea had failed to record correctly one of the very important words. He had written "independent" instead of "indivisible."

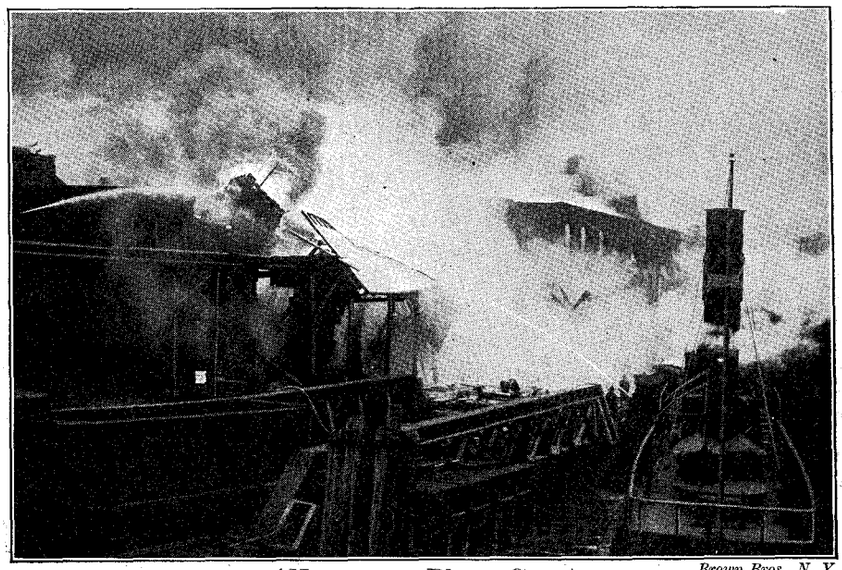
In this seemingly slight error lies the story. The foreign-born, left to themselves, limited by their own language, surrounded by their own people, and all too often only exploited by those from whom they have a right to expect help, come to see independence as the great thing in America, the good of the individual rather than the good of the country.

To-day, more than at any time since the Civil War, we are realizing the importance of "one nation indivisible." We have gradually sensed something of the meaning of thirteen million foreign-born people in this country, numbers of whom are aliens who do not even speak our language, who do not come in contact with our institutions, and in whom we have taken comparatively little interest. We are beginning to realize that the American melting-pot, tended by no one in particular, has not been able to do all that was so innocently expected of it.

State departments of education are beginning to realize that their task is only partly accomplished when the education of the children of the commonwealth has received attention.

The best results are being obtained in communities where there is definite and helpful co-operation between manufacturing establishments and the night schools.

The manufacturer and the educator doubtless have a large share in working out this problem, but we shall not reach the full solution until every American citizen has a far keener appreciation of the true value and real meaning of his citizenship. Like Tony, we must all be made to realize that "one nation, *indivisible*" is not only important but is abolutely necessary if we are to have "liberty and justice for all."



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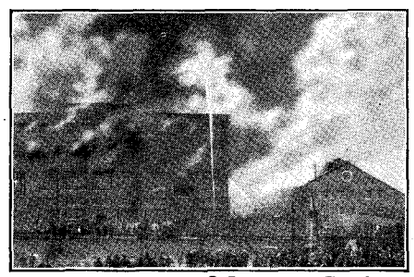
The Factories of America have gone to War

—and are meeting reverses daily



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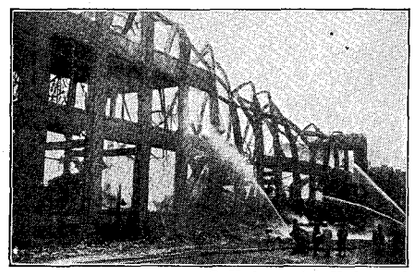

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YES, literally!

They have been called to the colors. They have entered the trenches. Their existence is imperiled every day by bomb and firebrand of alien enemies. Insurance companies report that firebugs destroyed nearly $50,000,000 worth of American property last year.

America's factories have gone to war, and they must keep to their trenches. They must produce, produce, and then produce. This is a war not merely of man against man, but of food against famine, of a free people's factories against the Kaiser's factories.

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What the machine gun is to our boys in the trenches against the onrushing Germans, so the Grinnell Sprinklers are to the onrushing flames. Undismayed by heat or smoke, the little mechanical sentries wait in military array up on the ceiling. Snap—snap—snap! go the sentries; not the rattle of guns, but the snap of mechanical triggers touched off by the heat. Instantly the enemy flames are routed and drowned by a barrage of water. This is happening almost every hour somewhere among the many thousand great factories equipped with Grinnell Sprinklers.

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The Outlook

APRIL 24, 1918

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

On account of the war and the consequent delays in the mails, both in New York City and on the railways, this copy of The Outlook may reach the subscriber late. The publishers are doing everything in their power to facilitate deliveries

In next week's issue of The Outlook will be published an authorized interview with Count Masataka Terauchi, Premier of Japan, by Mr. Gregory Mason, Staff Correspondent of The Outlook in Japan. In this interview the Japanese Premier discusses freely and officially the relations, present and future, of Japan with Russia, Germany, and the Allies. No more important piece of correspondence has appeared in The Outlook since that recording the interview by Mr. Mason in 1915, in Petrograd, with Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was widely quoted and commented upon in Europe and in the East as well as in America.—THE EDITORS.

THE WEEK

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Turn over these leaves and read the two songs by soldiers on another page. When you have finished them, we guarantee that you will want to buy another Liberty Bond. The spirit that these songs express pervades every camp of our Army and every ship of our Navy. Such soldiers and sailors deserve the very best backing that we who are compelled to stay at home can give them.

When these lines reach our readers, the country will have entered upon the third week of the Liberty Loan campaign. At this writing the work is being carried on with enthusiasm and with a patriotic response. No one believes that the loan will fail of complete subscription. But it is not sufficient for the American people to take the three billion dollars offered. Their patriotism and determination can be measured properly only by a large over-subscription. Do not hesitate to subscribe because you can take only a little. Every fifty-dollar bond counts. Do not hesitate to talk to your neighbors and friends about buying. This is no time for reticence, reserve, or false modesty. We have the men, the finest men in the world. We need ships, airplanes, shells, powder, rifles, machine guns, and other equipment.

You may not be able to fight, but you can provide these things—most of all, the ships. Buy another fifty-dollar bond today, and help the Government to build ships. Don't be discouraged, but at the same time do not be too optimistic. Do not refuse to buy your fifty-dollar bond because you think the banks are coming in with their millions. For two years we have lived in this country on the "Let-George-do-it" basis. Let's do it ourselves now. Three billion dollars is an enormous sum to raise. But the quicker, easier, and more completely we raise it, the more convinced will Germany be that we mean to see the thing through. If you have bought all the bonds for cash you can, buy some on the installment plan. Most Americans are afraid of the words "installment plan." No one need be afraid of the plan in buying Liberty Bonds. It is perhaps the most patriotic way in which bonds can now be bought. The man who buys on the installment plan is pledging a certain amount of his income for the next few months, to be paid regularly to the support of the Government. Make the last week of the campaign the best. Buy Liberty Bonds!

AUSTRIAN DUPLICITY EXPOSED

The resignation of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and Premier, Count Czernin, is a natural culmination of the recent revelations. These make it more than probable that Vienna has been playing a double part, both toward the Allies and toward Berlin. The simple truth of the matter is that, before the collapse of Russia, Austria was less afraid of Germany than she was of internal revolution, but that after the Russian collapse she feared Germany more than anything else and dared not continue her disingenuous attempts to talk peace with the Allies.

Meanwhile Emperor Charles undertook the part of an amateur diplomat, with disastrous results. The weakness and contradictions of the statements given out at Vienna about the letter from the Emperor to Prince Sixtus, the Emperor's brother-in-law, in Paris, are ludicrous. Not for a long time have comic paragraphists had such a resounding mother-in-law joke as the Vienna report that the Emperor's mother-in-law wrote the letter and he signed it. It is perfectly evident that, whether the Emperor wrote the entire letter with his own hand or not, he certainly signed the letter, and it is unbelievable that he was not aware of its contents. This letter was written in March, 1917.

We have, then, the almost confessed fact that in a letter from the Austrian Court which passed under the Emperor's eye, part of which he wrote, and which he signed, the fact was recognized that France had just claims to Alsace-Lorraine, and that the restoration and freedom of Belgium should be assured. Whether Count Czernin was or was not aware of this letter is a matter of minor importance. A German paper scores severely what it calls "the Emperor Charles's meddling in affairs," and adds the interesting information that a letter from Count Czernin to the Emperor Charles was read in a secret session of the Reichstag, in which Count Czernin said, "Austria wants, and in any event must have, peace by the winter of 1917."

The exposure involved in the publication of the famous letter and in the former declarations of the French Premier as to the advances made by Austria, together with the knowledge we have of the belief in this country that at one time Austria was making advances toward our Government—all go to show the falsity and the worthlessness of Austria's secret diplomacy. It is an open question even now whether Austria really was seeking some kind of an accommodation for her own benefit without regard to German aims and purposes, or whether she was simply "dragging a red herring across the trail" in order to lessen by false hopes and visions of a separate peace the war energies and fixed resolution of the Allies. In either case her action was contemptible, and the result was not merely a fiasco, but a humiliating and mortifying loss of international dignity.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE BATTLES IN PICARDY

The clearest account of the broad and essential features of the fierce battling of March 21 to March 28 was that made by the English Prime Minister before the House of Commons on April 9. He seemed to take his hearers into his full confidence. He did not minimize or conceal the seriousness of the attack; but his speech was firm, confident, and resolute. Particularly eloquent was his eulogy of General Foch and his demand for unity under the new Commander-in-Chief's leadership.

Among the statements which threw new light upon the course

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of the earlier fighting was a recognition of the heroic and effective action of Brigadier-General Carey. It seems that General Gough, in command of the Fifth Army, which held the central part of the British line on the Somme, had fallen back, under the terrible impact of the German offensive, losing touch with the Third Army, under General Byng, to the north In his retreat there was also failure, it is charged, to destroy the bridges, as should have been done. Whether or not General Gough did all he could under the fearful attack is to be a subject of inquiry, and in the meantime he has been relieved from command. The immediate result, at all events, was that a gap was made in the line and for a time the road to Amiens was open, while the Third Army was desperately and gallantly fighting farther up the line. In this emergency, said Mr. Lloyd George, General Carey for days held the gap and blocked the enemy with engineers, electricians, laborers, signalers, and anybody who could hold a rifle. Another account says that General Carey improvised a staff as he went along, "officers learning the ground by having to defend it, and every man from enlisted man to brigadier jumping at each job as it came along." It is probable that there were Americans in this improvised army and that this explains the references in the despatches to "Americans fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British." Surely this whole episode is one that the world must later have more fully told.

Mr. George frankly stated that the German forces did not exceed the British in numbers when the battle began. They had, however, an advantage in that it was impossible to tell from which of three large German concentrations (north, central, and south) the attack would come. The level plains, the dry ground, the momentum of the massed attack, all helped the Germans' early success. It is a remarkable fact, and one creditable to the professional acumen of the new Chief of Staff of the British Army, Sir Henry Wilson, that he predicted to Mr. George two or three months ago precisely the attack that took place—a wide front, south of Arras, the object being the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French armies.

The conduct of the British army as a whole was praised in the warmest terms. We quote one passage: "The House can hardly realize, and certainly cannot sufficiently thank—nor can the country—our troops for their superb valor and the grim tenacity with which they faced overwhelming hordes of the enemy and clung to their positions. They retired, but were never routed, and once more the cool pluck of the British soldier, that refuses to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe."

THE SECOND GERMAN OFFENSIVE

On a much smaller scale, the German attack upon the British lines north of Arras has been a duplication of their earlier and larger effort to the south. The maps of the first and second offensive show the occupation by the German forces of areas broadly similar in shape and in practically the same proportions. The new attack, like the first one, has not yet succeeded in its main offensive. It is supplementary to the first attack and is intended to support that attack.

When the advance toward Amiens was checked, it became evident that the position of the Germans in the area newly gained could not be permanently held so long as their line was threatened, first, at the northeastern corner of the occupied territory, by the strong positions of the British forces to the north of Arras, and, second, at the southeastern corner of the territory, by the French.

Accordingly, the Germans first attacked at the southeast corner of their newly occupied area. They threw back the French from the woods of Coucy, but the only result was to leave the French in a very strong position on the southern side of the river Ailette. Then began the attack on the British in the section above Arras. This is still going on as we write, on April 16. The extent of the German progress from east to west has been something like fifteen miles. To the south the fighting pivoted on the little town of Givenchy. At the north the German waves have broken again and again upon the heights of Messines. At both these pivotal and critical points the British up to the time named had repelled or blocked the German efforts, with frightful German losses. But the capture of Bailleul, reported on April 16, was a serious loss; this, and the taking of other places near by, led to the occupation by the Germans of some part of the Messines Ridge itself.

Every one remembers the brilliant and glorious fighting by which the heights of Messines were won by British valor. Equal valor and steadfastness have been shown in their defense. At Merville, near the apex of the German salient, many assaults have been delivered by the Germans, but the gains made in the first rush of their offensive have been only slightly increased. Armentières, the most important town taken in this drive, lies in a poorly defensible, low situation.

Reports from London under the date of April 15 assert that the force of the new and secondary drive has been spent and that the ultimate objects of the Germans are still completely out of their reach. These objects have been accurately outlined in orders taken from German officers made prisoners. They confirm the belief that Germany has been staking everything on breaking through the British lines and pushing to the coast either by the route of Amiens and Abbeville or, if the northern attempt proved the more successful, directly to Boulogne or Calais. Thus they would cut the Allies' forces in two, and then, in all probability, attempt to hold the French back while driving the British northward to the Channel.

There still remains at least a possibility that this desperate scheme may succeed; but as week after week has gone by since it was initiated on March 21, the danger of Germany's success has lessened and the exhaustion of German forces has increased. The Allies are now thoroughly awake to every purpose of the German General Staff, and can concentrate their resistance with far more certainty than at the beginning of the offensives. It is at least within the bounds of probability also that General Foch may at any moment begin a counter-attack at whatever point he may deem the weakest in the now dangerously extended German lines.

In a section south of the two principal German offensives and near the great St. Mihiel salient American troops have been attacked repeatedly. They have borne themselves finely, have repelled assaults, and in one instance drove back Germans twice their number with German losses of at least seventy-five out of four hundred.

THE THIRD ARM OF THE SERVICE

The reports of the Senatorial investigation on aircraft production contain interesting information.

The report of the minority (Senators Sheppard, Myers, and Kirby, Democrats) states that soon after the war began the Signal Corps arranged with the French Government for the making of 6,100 planes at a total cost of $127,000,000. Under this arrangement, it says, as the American air squadrons reach the front planes are supplied to them. Moreover, the Signal Corps has shipped to France 11,000 tons of various materials and has sent 7,000 mechanics. The Signal Corps arranged for the making of 11,500 planes other than training planes in this country. Of training planes there are some 3,500 completed.

The majority report (signed by Senators Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Reed, and Thomas, Democrats, and Frelinghuysen, Wadsworth, Sutherland, and Weeks, Republicans) states that we have manufactured 342 advanced-training planes, but that in combat planes there has been substantial failure. The report says:

> We had no design of our own; neither did we adopt any one of the European designs until months after we entered the war. . . . Of these the largest and most powerful is the Handley-Page heavy bombing machine. . . . The designs and specifications of this plane . . . were offered to our officials as early as May, 1917. . . . The Signal Corps finally decided upon the manufacture of a number of sets of parts of this machine about January 1, 1918. . . . Officials of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps testified that they do not expect the completion of the first set of parts in this country before the month of June, 1918.

With regard to the much-discussed Liberty motor, the majority report says that it is only "just emerging from the development or experimental stage;" that 22,500 Liberty motors have been ordered, of which 122 have been completed for the Army,

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142 for the Navy, and 4 shipped overseas. The report continues:

> The production of Liberty motors to date is, of course, gravely disappointing. . . . In spite of the unanimous testimony of motor experts along this line, the Government officials having the manufacture of the Liberty motor in charge have made the mistake of leading the public and the Allied nations to the belief that many thousands of these motors would be completed in the spring of 1918.

The delay in production may be due in some degree to engineering and manufacturing errors, but the majority report points out what seems a more serious defect:

> Your Committee is convinced that much of the delay in producing completed combat planes is due to ignorance of the art, and to failure to organize the effort in such a way as to centralize authority and bring about quick decision. A certain aloofness in dealing with persons possessing information based upon experience, an apparent intention of confining the actual production to a restricted number of concerns, and a failure of the officials in charge of the work to grasp the situation in a broader way and seize upon the best approved foreign engines and planes, and to proceed promptly to build as many as possible for the campaign of 1918, have contributed to the failure.

What should be done? The production of aircraft should be controlled by one executive officer. This has long been evident. In the second place, the matter of production should be taken out of the hands of the Signal Corps entirely. In the third place, no one who has any interest in a company manufacturing airplanes or engines should act as adviser or be in authority.

These three recommendations are made by the majority report. In order to put the first into practice, Senator Sheppard, one of the authors of the minority report, a year ago introduced a bill creating a Department of Aeronautics, with a Secretary in the Cabinet. But this proposed change did not meet with sympathy from the Administration. Representative Hulbert later introduced a joint resolution providing for the creation of a Commission on Aerial Navigation. But it did not receive sufficient support from the leaders in the House. Representative Gould, on April 12, introduced a bill abolishing the present Aircraft Production Board. It would create the office of Aircraft Administrator, who would have entire charge of aircraft production for the Army and Navy and who would have at hand several assistant administrators, and have authority to lease, buy, or build all necessary office space. To his office there would be transferred the aeronautic section of the Signal Corps of the War Department and the office of Naval Aeronautics of the Navy Department. An appropriation of $25,000,000 would be made to carry out the provisions of this bill.

Legislation passed by the British Parliament last autumn gives military and naval aeronautics a position of great importance. Although the British Cabinet has consisted of twenty-three men, it has added a new member, who is Secretary of State for the Air Force. Whether our proposed Aircraft Administrator be an official like our Food and Fuel Administrators, or a Secretary with a seat in the Cabinet, his appointment should mark a new stage in the history of the Nation's armed forces—the official recognition that the air force has now become as distinct a department as is the Army or the Navy.

STEEL AND SHIPS

The course of the war has given to Japan a great opportunity for transportation as far as ships are concerned. As ships of every nation have been withdrawn from ocean traffic, Japanese ships have taken their places.

But this ship traffic development has been surpassed by the Japanese ship-building development. Last year Japan built nearly a million tons of shipping, a growth of almost five times the largest amount built in any year before the war.

For ship-building steel plates are needed. Pig iron is the basis of steel-making, but Japan's production of pig iron is less than 600,000 tons. Hence she must get steel from other countries. England is closed to export trade at present. The United States has not been closed as regards steel delivery, but our Government recently put an embargo on it. Of course this was a blow to Japan. According to a writer in the New York "Tribune," it stopped work on no less than seventy-seven ships, aggregating 638,000 tons.

Japan needs steel. We need ships. Should not one need offset the other?

An effort has been made in this direction. It was emphasized by the Ishii Mission. According to the popular notion, the effort had three stages—namely, our attempt to obtain with Japan an agreement under which we should release from embargo a ton of steel for three tons of Japanese shipping, then a ton for two tons, and, finally, a ton for one ton. This notion needs modification. Three necessary factors have influenced the negotiations. They are the amount of steel to be released, the price to be paid per ton for ships, and the dates of their delivery. Thus the final ratio of ton for ton represents the compensation to the Japanese for more advantageous conditions to us in other respects, and also for a direct contribution of some 18,000,000 yen ($9,000,000) from Japan. The release of the steel ton for ton was a variant factor in the negotiations of the same character as the price per ton.

Steamers of about 100,000 tons capacity have now been purchased by us from Japan, we are glad to say. They will be operated by our Navy or by the Federal Shipping Board. They will fly our flag and remain in our possession. The first of the steamers will be delivered at American ports in May, and the last in December.

With one exception, all these vessels are large modern steamers of 6,000 tons or more. None are over two years old, and some, indeed, are still awaiting completion.

As to steamers for later delivery, our War Trade Board is now negotiating for the purchase outright of some 200,000 tons and expects to charter an additional 150,000 tons.

The relations between the private companies in America selling steel to Japan and the private companies in Japan selling ships to this country are not affected except as limited in amount by this arrangement.

The comment of the press in both countries—for instance, of such representative papers as the New York "Times" and the Tokyo "Jiji" (Current Events)—is that the furnishing of tonnage for Allied war needs is a patriotic contribution to Allied war purposes. We heartily agree.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM WHEAT FLOUR

On April 14 amendments to the Federal Food Administration's baking rules became effective. The substitute content of all bread and rolls must be increased from its present twenty per cent requirement to twenty-five per cent. No less than eighty-four bakers in New York City alone disregarded this rule, and on April 15 were summoned to appear before the local Food Administrator. Moreover, during the previous week some two hundred complaints had been received against New York City bakers who had been lax with regard to the twenty per cent rule. The result of these complaints was that the business of nineteen bakery establishments was suspended for three days, and the Administration announced that even more drastic measures would be invoked if bakers persisted in disregarding rules. It is a satisfaction to report such summary treatment.

Under the baking rules issued February 1, bread and rolls were the only products which must contain a certain percentage of wheat flour substitutes. The substitute content hereafter required in various products is as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Crackers	15	Batter cakes, waffles, and quick breads such as muffins, baking powder biscuits, corn bread, and Boston brown bread . . .	66⅔
Cookies and cakes .	33⅓		
Fried cakes	33⅓		
Pies and pastry . .	33⅓		
Ice-cream cones . .	33⅓		

Under the new rules, no public eating-place may serve more than two ounces of bread and rolls or more than four ounces of quick bread to any one person at any one meal.

These measures are, after all, only subsidiary to the Food Administration's present aim, which is total abstinence from wheat flour. It points out, in the first place, that there is an abundance of corn flour and corn-meal to supply our needs until after the next harvest. In the second place, on April 15

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Mr. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, telegraphed as follows:

> In order that the food value of the present large available supply of potatoes may not be lost, and that it may be utilized to relieve the strain in our fast diminishing stock of wheat, which is so much needed by our Army and Navy and Allies, I hope you will do everything possible to promote the potatoes campaign.

Surely the present large supplies both of corn and potato substitutes for wheat should be utilized, especially that of potatoes, since the time is very short in which last year's supply will be available for food.

WHEAT NOT INDISPENSABLE

We are in the habit of regarding wheat as an indispensable article of diet. "It isn't," asserted Dr. Alonzo Taylor, of the Federal Food Administration, in his recent address at Washington before the hotel men. "It is an article of luxury and absolutely nothing else." Dr. Taylor continued:

> Wheat possesses over oats, corn, and rice absolutely no nutritional quality for man or beast. It has no more protein and no better protein. It has no more fat and no different fat. It has no mineral salt better or in larger amounts. It has no more fuel or better fuel.

The Outlook has asked a number of eminent dietitians whether they agree with Dr. Taylor's conclusions. Their letters to us show that they do so agree. We condense their opinions as follows:

Certain food elements are essential to life. One of these is protein (from two Greek words meaning "first" and "in"), the first essential part of food, as found in the gluten of flour, egg, and fibrin of the blood, and coming from nitrogen, that gas which forms three-quarters of the weight of the atmosphere. As distinguished from Dr. Taylor's assertion, there is an opinion that wheat flour contains rather more protein than do most flours. But protein can be furnished in many forms. It is not essential that the body get it from wheat.

The second essential food element is that of carbohydrates. As the name indicates, carbohydrates are organic bodies containing carbon atoms and water. Barley flour, oat flour, rice flour, or rye flour can furnish carbohydrates quite as well as can wheat flour.

The next essential food elements are fats and salts, which are referred to above by Dr. Taylor.

The fifth and essential food element is composed of certain substances known as "vitamines." Their precise chemical nature has not been determined as yet. They exist in milk, in most vegetables, and in most forms of animal food. But they are very scant in some cereals (being almost entirely absent in polished rice; hence the people who have this as their chief food develop a disease known as beriberi).

According to an eminent authority, the composition of different grains is as follows:

	Carbohydrates.	Protein.	Fats.	Salts.
Wheat	66.38	15.54	1.85	2.00
Rye	66.85	10.75	2.11	1.46
Barley	68.16	12.26	2.63	2.65
Oats	61.84	9.04	3.99	3.99
Rice	84.45	5.07	0.75	0.75
Corn	67.94	7.91	4.84	4.84

Thus there are substitutes for wheat containing all the essential elements which serve equally well for nourishment.

A child grows perfectly well without any wheat at all up to the age of one year, and there is no reason why children should not be able to get along after this time if they live on other cereals. For people in general there is no danger if they eat every day from each of the following five groups—proteins, fats, cereals, sugars, and green vegetables.

As Dr. Taylor says: "Our predilection for wheat is solely a question of taste, comfort, and convenience; it is absolutely nothing else." It is true that wheat is easier to prepare than oats and rice and barley; it is true that wheat makes the most palatable bread, the lightest bread, the bread that is best transported, and the bread that keeps moist and sweet longest. But it is precisely because wheat thus lends itself to the consumer's convenience that we ought to send it to Europe.

We are asked now by the Food Administration to treat rye just like wheat. Even with that cereal eliminated as well as wheat we have left cereals in abundance.

FARMING IN FRANCE

"The French soldiers are largely agriculturists, and nothing could comfort them more than to see their fields cultivated, planted, and harvested. Associations such as yours render not only great material aid but contribute in a large measure to the maintenance of the good morale of the troops."

These words from General Pétain were fitly used in writing to an organization which, almost from the beginning of the war, has not only ministered to injured French soldiers, supplying more than three thousand hospitals in France, but has also ministered to those coming out of the hospitals and to their families. Indeed, the necessity for this latter endeavor has been so insistent as to lead to the natural transformation of the Civilian Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded (the organization in question) into a separate organization, the American Committee for Devastated France.

General Pétain assigned the region of the river Aisne as a field for the Committee's activity. The Aisne is an affluent of the Oise, as the Oise is of the Seine. The chief city of the Aisne is Soissons. The Aisne Valley is an east-to-west valley. It lies south of the present German drive. From this valley the Germans withdrew many months ago, leaving it desolate. They had destroyed crops and fruit trees. They had tumbled the houses down, stone upon stone. They had made farming tools and machines useless. The women and children and the aged had mostly fled the country. Those who remained were hidden in caves and shattered cellars of the ruined houses.

The work of the American Committee for Devastated France, however, has been emphatically that of the countryside. The only rebuilding it has done is to patch up half-ruined houses to make them habitable (sometimes the stones of a house bombed by the Germans can be set up again to shelter the very family that owned it) and to co-operate with the Government in the effort towards housing homeless people in temporary wooden structures. The French peasants have never lived in wooden houses, and some diplomacy has been necessary to get them to sign the contract required by the Government providing that the cost of the wooden house shall be taken out of their share of the war indemnity.

As we cannot ship enough food from America to France to feed all the hungry people there, we must help them to raise their own food. In the Aisne Valley, through the Minister of Agriculture, the Committee obtained tractors and plowed many acres of land that had been covered with barbed wire. It planted with grain some 3,000 hectares (about 7,000 acres) and set out over 7,000 fruit trees to replace those destroyed by the Germans. The Committee has also replaced farm implements, and has provided live stock of domestic animals, including cows. It has established dairies, dispensaries for sick children, and schools for manual training.

Women and children, who for three years have been without milk, are now getting a daily supply. Small boys have been taught to make the furniture for their new homes. Old men and women have had their courage restored. Above all, the soldiers' courage and faith have been restored because they see that their women and children, their fathers and mothers, eager to return home, have found conditions made possible for that return. As the recent report of the French Academy of Agriculture says, the American Committee has accomplished wonders in reconstructing the soil and in cultivating the fields.

We are permitted to quote from a telegram dated April 2 from Mrs. Anne Dike, who with Miss Anne Morgan is directing the work. It describes conditions as they have existed since the beginning of the present German drive:

> Desperately busy caring for refugees in great distress. . . . More than ever we must be prepared to help a magnificent nation "carry on." . . . Morale of our evacuated families marvelous. All depending upon us to protect and help their interests.

This work appeals greatly to American sympathy. It needs

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Braakensiek in De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

MARCH 1918—THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN FREEDOM

THE TRIUMPH OF PERFIDY

From La Victoire (Paris)

AFTER THE GOTHA RAID
"Mother, are the Boches afraid of us children?"

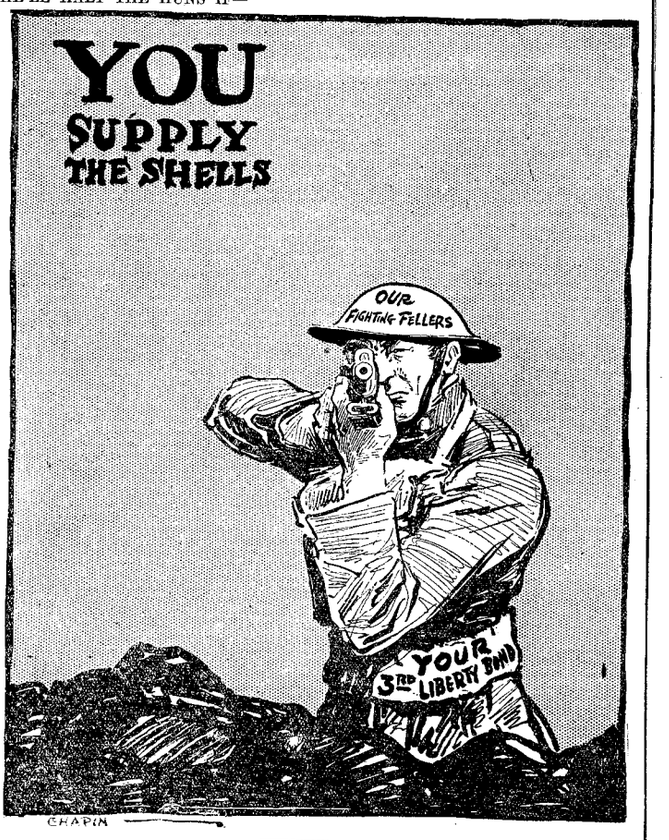
THE HUNS' VICTIMS ASK A QUESTION

Kirby in the New York World

LLOYD GEORGE'S OFFERS TO IRELAND—THEY BOTH MEAN LIBERTY

Chapin in the St. Louis Republic

HE'LL HALT THE HUNS IF—



THE STAY-AT-HOMES MUST HELP THE SOLDIERS

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funds. Its American office is situated at 16 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. We earnestly hope that many of our readers will help in this fine and humane relief work.

"THE OLD WAR HORSE OF REFORM"

A little over seventy-five years ago Rudolph Blankenburg, who died on April 12 in Philadelphia, was born at Hillentrup, in the province of Lippe-Detmold, Germany. He was the son of the village pastor. In 1865 he came to America. He obtained a clerkship with a Philadelphia firm of dress goods manufacturers. Nine years later Rudolph went into business for himself as an importer and wholesaler of cotton textile fabrics.

He had been naturalized the year before. Aroused by the ballot-box stuffing, the bribery and graft, of that day, he began his political career. "We hear the slogan 'the city beautiful.' Give me the city clean, the city honest, the city healthful, the city moral, the city orderly, and we shall have the city beautiful for the mere asking." This was his announced platform. He soon became active in Philadelphia politics. He championed every movement for the city's release from boss rule. "Under so-called boss rule," he declared, "every one connected with the Government of the city is a slave, no matter whether he bears the title of Mayor or holds the smallest and lowest-paid post in the public service." Moreover, he added, "the Government of a city is a business enterprise. It is neither a shelter nor a recruiting station for politicians."

Always a stanch Republican, he fought Republican and Democratic bosses alike. "I have not always voted the so-called Republican ticket in Philadelphia," he would say, sarcastically, "because it was Republican on the surface only and hid under this surface a selfish aggregation of spoilmongers."

He was a big, broad-shouldered man, very German in appearance, and a popular idol among the German population of Philadelphia. He was a ready speaker. But he steadily refused to make public addresses in the German language; he would say, "I like to remember the land where I was born, but I do not intend to conserve, still less to foster, German customs and German institutions in my adopted country."

For forty years Rudolph Blankenburg fought all the bosses of all parties. Finally came victory. In 1911 he was elected Mayor. Then he made good his promises of what ought to be done and of what he would do. He immediately stopped assessments of the police and other office-holders by ward leaders, developed a thoroughly independent police force, imposed a stricter supervision on saloons, overthrew the gang of contractors who had been running the city to suit themselves, drove graft out of the municipal departments, rearranged the tax system, gave impetus to port improvements, and started a comprehensive transit plan. But the highest achievement of his administration he affirmed to be "the fact, admitted even by my most bitter enemies, that during my administration elections have been absolutely fair, absolutely free from violence or intimidation, absolutely offering the humblest citizen opportunity for him to express without fear and without favor his honest wish in regard to the selection of candidates for office."

Since the beginning of the war Mr. Blankenburg gave his efforts to a patient, determined pursuit of the hope that by arousing the people of Germany against their autocratic rulers he could help win the war. He was one of the forces among the "Friends of German Democracy." He could never be convinced that the German people, as a whole, would continue in their submission to the war lords. On his seventy-fifth birthday, last February, he said: "The thing I am most interested in now is the democratization of Germany. The war must be won, even if we old men have to get out and shoulder muskets, and I feel that I should contribute my bit to end autocracy." May this be an example to the German-born in this country who have not yet seen clearly their plain duty!

Honesty, patriotism, purity of purpose, courage—these qualities distinguished this sturdy crusader. No wonder that, with his record, men called him the "Old War Horse of Reform." The German ideal of efficiency and the American ideal of democracy found fit union in him.

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO IN WAR TIME

Mr. B. F. Harris, a banker and farmer of Champaign, Illinois, and Vice-Chairman of the Illinois State Council of Defense, sends us some interesting figures concerning food production on the farm during the Civil War. They show, he says, "what farmer folk can do when they get roused to the fact that they are in a fight for their lives and their more precious liberty." During the Civil War the State of Illinois sent into the army 259,000 men, which was over fifteen per cent of her population. Indiana sent somewhat more than fourteen per cent of her population, amounting to over 197,000 men. Both States were agricultural, and these large quotas must have drained the farms enormously of labor, and yet "Indiana produced over 241,000,000 bushels of the five grains (corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats) in two years, 1864–65, as compared with 198,000,000 bushels in 1862–63," and the production in the latter two years was greater than in a similar period before the war.

The record of Illinois during that war is even more marked. In the two years 1864–65 that State produced 430,000,000 bushels of the five grains from fifteen and a half million acres, while in the previous two years the State farmed only 14,000,000 acres and produced 326,000,000 bushels of grain. Thus, as the war went on, both the acreage and the amount produced per acre increased. In fact, statistics show that during the five years following the Civil War the State of Illinois produced less corn and less wheat both in volume and per acre than she did during the five years of warfare. Upon these striking figures Mr. Harris makes this pertinent comment:

> There are those who tell us that we cannot again, during this war, produce so large a crop as we did this year. How about it, farmers of Illinois? Are you as good as your fathers and grandfathers when, proportionately, only one-tenth as many of us are fighting now as in 1861–65? Of course our soil is not so rich, and we have relatively more industries using men, but we have lots of machinery—the tractor, particularly. Let's go to it, and beat our record while we are beating the Kaiser!

"THE ANGELIC PORCUPINE"

Some persons found the late Henry Adams only rasping and caustic. Others, who penetrated the crust, found him an affectionate and charming companion. John Hay and John La Farge found him so. Mr. Hay, indeed, linked Mr. Adams's hidden intimate side with his somewhat formidable exterior in dubbing him "the Angelic Porcupine." The many letters which passed between the two over a long series of years are proof that the cynic and hermit was neither to Mr. Hay, and that Adams's brilliant mind knew how to value Hay's.

With Mr. La Farge Adams traveled much, particularly in Japan (1886), and in Samoa, Tahiti, and Fiji (1891–2). Adams had already spent two years on the European Continent, and from 1861–8 had been in England, acting as secretary to his father, Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister.

The son was born in Boston a little over eighty years ago. He was graduated from Harvard, being class-day orator. In 1870 he returned to Harvard as Assistant Professor of History, a position he held for seven years. Later he published his "History of the United States under the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison," a work in nine volumes, full of carefully selected detail, written in impartial vein and deserving of greater fame than it has won. His half-dozen other volumes comprise his well-known "Mont St. Michel and Chartres," biographies of Albert Gallatin and John Randolph, and historical essays.

But his most characteristic work has not yet been given to the world. Only a few large-print copies were struck off for private distribution. Those who have been fortunate enough to read this work, "The Education of Henry Adams," have found in it a marvelously sarcastic, humorous, and amusing account of Boston and Harvard. We hope that the volume may soon be made accessible to all.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION

New York City has long borne an enviable reputation regarding the purity and wholesomeness of its water supply. All

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the more reason, then, for public alarm at anything which would contaminate it.

In 1910 the New York State Legislature passed a law for the purchase of the Mohansic watershed in Westchester County as a site for a State hospital and a State training school for boys. Governor Sulzer was petitioned to ask for the repeal of this law on the ground that the sewage from these institutions would imperil the health of the near-by metropolis by endangering its water supply. On the other hand, it was stated that sewage could be purified. The question at issue thus became, whether any method of sewage purification could make sewage a wholesome beverage when mixed with drinking water.

The matter was referred to the State Commissioner of Health for report. Though he had previously given his approval, he now reversed his view and disapproved the sewage scheme. A repeal bill was introduced. It passed both branches of the Legislature and was sent to Governor Glynn, who had succeeded Mr. Sulzer, for approval. Governor Glynn vetoed the measure.

Then came Governor Whitman. When the peril of the situation was pointed out to him, he ordered all construction work stopped on the State institutions on the watershed. This blocked the proposed contamination. For two legislative sessions, however, a battle was waged to carry out the project, and it would have succeeded except for Mr. Whitman's declaration that his signature could not be had. Bills were introduced, it is true, providing for the removal of the institutions from the watershed, and also prohibiting the construction of State institutions on any watershed which furnishes a water supply to any municipality in the State. But these bills were repeatedly killed. A bill prepared by the Merchants' Association of New York was then introduced.

By its terms the establishment of the proposed public institutions is completely prevented. The Mohansic watershed becomes a public reservation for the purpose of a State park. Its control will be vested in a Commission authorized to manage and develop the reservation, establish golf courses, baseball grounds, children's playgrounds, and other places of recreation, the reservation to be preserved in its natural state, and to be forever kept open free to all mankind. The property in the control of the State hospital and the New York State training school for boys is turned over to this Commission and the appropriations for the construction of the hospital and the training school turned back into the State's general fund.

The query may arise: Why should there be less danger from the sewage of many excursion parties and from the use of the watershed for farm purposes than from the proposed hospital and training school? The answer is that these institutions would eventually have had some five thousand inmates, together with a considerable adjacent population. The sewage of the institutions was to have discharged directly into New York City's water supply. Under the bill favored by the Merchants' Association the hospital is entirely abandoned and the training school site restricted to a maximum of fifty persons. This is less than the number that would be present if the sites were used for ordinary farming purposes.

The bill for the protection of the watershed has passed the Legislature, we are glad to add, and is before the Governor. It should end the struggle to remove a menace to the metropolis.

FREE ADMISSION TO MUSEUMS

Museums of art and other museums should be open to the public the greatest possible time. In Europe, where the larger museums are controlled by the various governments, it is possible to adopt a more or less uniform arrangement. In our country some museums are the results of bequests, others are conducted by municipalities, and still others are private corporations whose members pay annual dues so that the museum may do a public service. Hence it is not easy to lay down a uniform rule, which shall be just to all American museums, governing the admission of the public to them.

In their early days most of our museums had little money. It was absolutely necessary to charge for admission. Little by little the charge has been removed—one, two, three, four, five days a week. At present many museums have, say, four free days and three pay days or five free days and two pay days a week. They could not make all days free days because the sums received from entrance fees have, as a writer in the Boston Museum "Bulletin" remarks, been "a source of revenue too considerable to neglect." These sums, together with those from private gifts, have constituted the sole support of the Boston Museum and of many others.

The Boston Museum nevertheless has now taken a notable step. Its trustees have voted that, until further notice, it shall be open free. It may well take pride in this evidence that its intents and purposes are those of a public institution.

There is still something, however, to be said for paid days at museums. They insure quiet to students, and especially to those who are copying works of art—the students and copyists are admitted free. They also serve to protect visitors from too great crowds, and many visitors are glad to pay for this privilege. Some of them think, we fancy, that in our democratic tendencies there may be danger of making art too cheap. Not a few persons assume that because the opportunity of viewing a picture is given to a hundred people it will be equally appreciated. If one person were carefully selected to enjoy the opportunity, the picture might find infinitely greater appreciation than the hundred could bestow upon it.

BOOZE OR COAL

One munitions plant that we know of employs eighteen hundred men and runs twenty-four hours a day. That plant consumes hundreds of tons of coal a month. Three years ago it was not in existence. All over the land similar industries of mushroom growth have created such a sudden and insistent demand for fuel that the mines are overwhelmed.

At the same time the mining forces are being depleted. In mid-January the United Mine Workers of America held at Indianapolis their twenty-sixth Convention. They displayed a Service banner containing 19,135 stars, and it was stated that in their ranks the men still subject to draft numbered 64,604. Furthermore, operators are continually complaining that miners are leaving the mines to go to work in munitions plants. It is evident, then, that as the demand for coal increases the force of miners decreases.

But the worst feature of the situation is that the mines are not run at anything near their capacity. Despite this cry for coal and this decrease in mining forces, the production in the mines is kept below capacity ten, fifteen, twenty, and in some cases probably forty per cent. And one of the things that holds production down is booze.

Late last October one thousand coal operators met at Pittsburgh and by a unanimous vote passed a resolution asking the Government to close saloons and drinking clubs within a radius of five miles of each mine. They foresaw what was coming and knew that the only possible road of escape was to take booze away from the miners.

Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, is the center of a great bituminous coal industry. Last fall, according to a despatch to the Philadelphia "North American," the Clearfield County Committee of Public Safety addressed resolutions to the county court praying that steps be taken by the court, in conjunction with the courts of adjoining counties in the bituminous coal region, to end the traffic in intoxicating liquors during the period of the war. "Clearfield County," said this resolution, "has a great output. Coal operators claim that at least two days each week are lost at the mines because of drink."

The United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, of Burlington, kept secret records for a year of one hundred employees. Half of these men were drinkers, half total abstainers. The drinkers lost on the average eight days a month apiece, while the abstainers were absent from their posts less than one day a month each. It is fair to assume, then, that coal-miners will show as striking a discrepancy.

Unfortunately, the situation grows worse instead of better. Never have the miners received such wages as they are drawing now. And those who drink, drink more than ever. Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, had 1,150 saloons last year, of which 1,000 were in the mining regions. In one mining town in that county, it is said, there is one saloon for every thirteen regis-

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tered voters. At the last session of the License Court fifteen new applications were made for licenses in the county.

Early in January one hundred prominent coke and coal operators assembled at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to consider the situation. It was reported that the 40,000 men employed in the neighboring mines and coke plants were working only about half-time, and passing the remainder of their days in the saloons spending their war-time checks in drinking bouts.

If we are going to have coal—fuel to run our factories and keep us warm next winter—it can be secured only by running the mines at one hundred per cent efficiency. And the mines can be run at one hundred per cent efficiency only by taking booze away from the miners.

The situation is so critical that we cannot await the final ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment or the passage of prohibition legislation in coal-mining States. The situation must be remedied, and remedied now. Fortunately, that can be done. The Government, and the Government only, has the power to suppress the liquor traffic near mining centers. It is just as important to safeguard our coal production—which is basic and vital to all accomplishment—as it is to protect munition plants and camps of soldiers. The railway tangle is fast being straightened out; and if Uncle Sam will establish dry zones about mining centers the coal will pour forth as fast as the railways can possibly handle it. Action of this sort should be taken if we are to avoid a repetition of last winter's distressing shortage of coal.

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE

Friends of the late Hamilton Wright Mabie, for so many years Associate Editor of The Outlook, who have letters from him or personal recollections of incidents connected with his life and work which would be of interest in the preparation of a proposed volume of memoirs, would confer a favor by allowing his literary representatives to see such letters or accounts of such incidents or anecdotes.

If they are sent to the editors of this journal, they will be acknowledged, will be carefully preserved, and in due time will be returned.

THE CASE DEL SOLDATO

In the Italian army, as in the French army, all religious propaganda work is, by mutnal agreement, taboo. This, of course, has not prevented our Young Men's Christian Association from doing an inspiring work in both armies.

Contrary to the direct request from the French authorities to the "Y," as the Y. M. C. A. is now familiarly known, to take up work in France, the Italian authorities did not request the "Y" to enter their army. The "Y" itself sought the opportunity of serving our Italian ally.

Last September an American mission, headed by Mr. Francis B. Sayre, visited Italy. Acting on its recommendation, General Cadorna, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army, accepted our "Y" co-operation.

In its Case del Soldato (Soldiers' Homes) the Italian army has a similar system of recreation facilities to the Foyers du Soldat in the French army. At the time of the visit of the American mission one hundred and forty of these *case* had already been established by Father Giovanni Minnozzi, head chaplain of the Italian army, one of the most broad-minded and forward-looking of the Roman Catholic clergy. Father Minnozzi quickly recognized the immense value of the American co-operation, and our Y. M. C. A. appropriated a very large sum to help him to erect new *case*.

In addition, the "Y" of course put up its own centers. These and the new Case del Soldato are of particular note, because when the German attack put the Italians to flight the invaders overran the country in which practically all of the old *case* were located; thus, almost overnight, much of the work which Father Minnozzi had labored through many months to establish was swept away.

In the Case del Soldato, as well as in the exclusively "Y" centers, American and Italian secretaries work side by side. The "Y" budget for the work in the Italian army up to next September is $700,000. This is not a large sum when one considers that in Italy, as in France, the "Y" has to furnish much of its own transportation, of which the largest item is for motor transportation.

Our work in the Italian army is under the direction of Dr. John S. Nollen, formerly President of Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois. On March 8 he cabled as follows:

> Can use Italian-American laymen, mature age, good sense, health, and manners. Physical directors needed especially. Supreme opportunity here for best men.

With the Italian, as well as with the French army, the need is primarily for experienced physical directors to supervise and direct the soldiers' play and sports. It is necessary, however, that Italo-American volunteers for "Y" service in Italy be above Italian military age or be medically unfit for military service.

Forty American secretaries are working in the Italian army. More are being sent over as speedily as they come forward and pass muster. Many should come forward.

COURAGE

DISASTER is the supreme test of courage. It is easy to be courageous in victory. It is not difficult to be courageous in action. But to see disaster approaching and be unable to do anything to avert it, and still to confront it with an unwhimpering voice, an undarkened face, a brave heart—there is no greater revelation of character than this. It was thus that Washington met the darkest period in the American Revolution—the winter when he was assailed by cabals in Congress undermining his authority, and was compelled to witness the sufferings of his soldiers at Valley Forge, which he could do little to ameliorate and nothing to prevent. It was thus that the company of American sailors a few weeks ago met disaster when, after their ship had been sunk by a torpedo, another American ship found them upon a raft on the Atlantic Ocean, singing, "Where do we go from here?" Most of us in life's pilgrimage are called upon to go through some valley of the shadow of death. He who turns back in terror is lost; he who goes forward, though it be to his death, is saved.

For such a crisis is not only a test of courage; it is a test of faith. He who does not take the path of truth when it leads to disaster, while error offers him a safe-conduct, does not believe in truth at all. He who has not such a faith in his ideal that he dares not only fight for it but to suffer defeat for it has no real faith. Courage may be tested any day or every day. But the patient courage which persists in disaster only disaster can bring forth. True courage is neither exhilarated by success nor disheartened by failure. Rudyard Kipling has portrayed it in the lines:

> "If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
> And treat these two impostors just the same."

Paul has portrayed it in the sentence, "I know both how to be abased, and I know how to abound."

Such a crisis the American Nation now confronts. The soldiers in the field are meeting it with deathless courage. How shall we meet it who must remain at home?

It is evident that the Nation blundered in not beginning preparations for war the day the Lusitania was sunk. But regrets are idle; reproaches of ourselves or of others are worse than idle; false hope that what seems disaster is only strategic preparation for victory may bring us only a greater disappointment. We need all our energies to speed up the preparations to repair our blunder; we have none to waste in idle regrets or idle hopes. Each one of us can do something by his lamentations to foment the spirit of panic. Each one of us by his courage can do something to inspire the spirit of heroism. We can do something by what we do or say; we can do more by what we are. For feeling is contagious and spreads from man to man and from group to group by a wordless and wireless communication which no one understands.

"Hard pounding, gentlemen," said Wellington at the Battle

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of Waterloo. "We will see who can pound the longest." We can, each one of us, do something to inspire the patient courage in our Nation to pound the longest. In 1914 an American Army officer prophesied that this war would last until one side or the other was exhausted. History has justified his prophecy. Each one of us can contribute something to maintain unexhausted the material resources of our Army; each one of us can do something by an exhaustless courage to make the courage of a Nation inexhaustible.

God is in his world. He does not fight our battles for us. But he allows us to fight his battles with him. He who has made what was the gallows of the first century a symbol of divine glory to all Christendom can bring a beneficial harvest out of the rain of blood and tears. The answer to Samson's riddle is the answer to the riddle of the universe: Confront with courage the lion who roars against us, and out of his carcass we shall by and by gather honey. But the audacity of greed of power can be conquered only by the courage of self-sacrifice. The crosses hung in innumerable windows by Catholics and Protestants, believers and unbelievers, Jews and Christians, are confessions of faith in the divine spirit of self-sacrifice. If we have the courage of that faith, we are, whether we know it or not, following Him who, despising the shame, endured the cross, and was the victor by his courage of faith in an hour of apparently hopeless defeat and disaster. If we have the courage of that faith, we can pass through the direst disaster singing:

"God is our hope and strength,
A very present help in trouble.
Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be moved,
And though the hills be carried into the midst of the sea;
Though the waters thereof rage and swell,
And though the mountains shake at the tempest of the same.
The rivers of the flood thereof shall make glad the city of God,
The holy place of the tabernacle of the Most Highest.
God is in the midst of her, therefore shall she not be removed.
God shall help her, and that right early."

HOME RULE AND CONSCRIPTION

When, on September 19, 1914, the Irish Home Rule Bill received the royal assent, the momentous event was announced in The Outlook under the heading "Irish Home Rule at Last." Three years and a half have passed away, and Home Rule has not gone into effect. Now the ever-present question of Home Rule is seriously involved and complicated with that of conscription for Ireland. A cartoon reproduced on another page represents Lloyd George holding out to Ireland two documents labeled, respectively, "Home Rule" and "Conscription," with the comment, "Both Mean Liberty." Ireland's road to self-government lies as truly in the direction of patriotism as of local control of affairs.

The Convention of Irish representatives of different views and parties, under the wise and calm leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett, has struggled with the difficult problem of Home Rule for many months. Its purpose was not to find a basis upon which a majority of the individual members could agree; it was necessary to have agreement between the large political elements. The report which has just been made to Parliament by Sir Horace shows simply a deadlock as to such an agreement of sections and parties. It still remains true that the Nationalists will not accept a plan for Home Rule which leaves the protesting Ulster counties out; that the Ulster counties will not consent to any scheme of Home Rule under which they should be governed in local matters by the majority in an Irish Parliament; while a third body of Irishmen will consent to nothing except complete separation from Great Britain. The last class was not officially represented in the Convention, because their political faction, the Sinn Fein, flatly refused to take part.

The only agreement which the conference could reach was that of a majority of the members of the Convention as to certain specific measures to be recommended, not that of the different parties to accede to any proposed plan as a whole. The agreement, such as it was, was presented in a series of resolutions which recommended the giving of full powers over internal legislation to an Irish Parliament and the postponement of the difficult matter of the customs and of free trade with England, leaving meanwhile the power of imposing duties with the Imperial Parliament, the proceeds of these duties to be paid into the Irish treasury. Sir Horace Plunkett declared that the difficulties of the Convention lay in two words: Ulster and the Customs. And as the Ulster Unionist delegates were immovably opposed to any form of Home Rule which would compel Ulster to have lot or part in an Irish Parliament, we certainly seem no nearer a workable plan of Home Rule for all Ireland than before.

Thus, for the present at least, fails England's attempt to persuade Ireland to solve the Home Rule question for itself. There has never been a day since the Home Rule Bill was signed on which England would not willingly have enacted legislation to put in force the law which Parliament has passed if Ireland could have agreed upon a method. The only reservation would be that Ireland should remain part of the British Empire, and that the Imperial Parliament, in which Ireland should be represented, should rule in the affairs of the Empire.

With this in mind, the unreasoning nature of Irish politicians in resisting conscription in Ireland becomes evident. On the one hand, they declare that if there is to be conscription it should be enacted by an Irish Parliament; on the other hand, they refuse to agree among themselves upon any compromise by which an Irish Parliament may be brought into existence. They claim that in the matter of conscription they should have the privilege which Canada and Australia have had—of submitting to their own people a conscription bill. There are obvious reasons why the relation of Ireland to the Imperial Government must for a long time be different from that of the far-distant realms which have practiced self-government for many years. An Irish referendum on conscription before Ireland had begun to govern herself would be a patent absurdity.

Meanwhile there are two very cogent reasons why conscription in Ireland is necessary. In the first place, it is a continual confession of moral weakness for the Government of Great Britain to exempt Ireland from the law under which all other portions of the realm of Great Britain and Ireland are called upon to aid in the struggle for world liberty. There is neither legally nor morally any reason why Ireland should not be treated precisely as Wales or Scotland are treated. She is an integral part of the Kingdom; her liberties are in danger as well as those of the other portions of the Kingdom; and her oppression under German domination would be as great. She has long been treated, certainly for the last twenty-five years, not only with substantial justice, but in certain ways with liberality. Special concessions and laws have given to her peasants and tenants advantages which those classes possess nowhere else in Great Britain.

Parliament must and should govern Ireland as it governs the rest of the territory now under its rule; to do otherwise would be a confession of impotence. It would react in many ways on the critical struggle in which the nation is now engaged.

It is true that, sometimes, not fundamental principle but expediency must govern. But when a practical statesman like the Prime Minister declares that the time has come for applying the conscription law without a special exemption for Ireland, Parliament is justified in accepting that decision as sound and necessary. Evidently the House of Commons thought so, for it passed the second reading of the Government's Man Power Bill by a vote of 323 to 20. It is quite possible that the bill may be modified in its future stages, and, indeed, Mr. Asquith indicated his intention to make such proposals. Mr. Bonar Law declared that the decision was made after mature consideration, and that if the Irish section were rejected the whole bill would fall. He added that the Government was asking Ireland to do nothing which was not asked from the citizens of every belligerent country. In his great speech on the present condition of the war, preluding the introduction of the Man Power Bill, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that no Home Rule plan ever submitted proposed to deprive the Imperial Parliament of the power of dealing with all questions relating to the army and navy. With reason he declared that it is no longer possible to exclude Ireland from the call to fight for liberty and

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independence when the emergency now existing makes it necessary to call out men of fifty and boys of eighteen in other parts of the realm.

Despite the violent and disloyal exclamations of some Irish Members of Parliament—utterances which in a less free country than Great Britain would have led to severe measures by the Government—the better feeling of the Irish people should, and we believe ultimately will, agree with the sentiment announced in 1914 in the declaration of the Irish National party and aptly quoted by Mr. Lloyd George. The declaration says: "It is a war for the high ideals of human government and international relations, and Ireland would be false to her history and to every consideration of honor, good faith, and self-interest did she not willingly bear her share in its burdens and its sacrifices."

This is a time when every patriotic Irish civilian, in whatever part of the world he may live, should cry with the thousands of fighting Irish soldiers at the front, so well interpreted on another page by a poet of Irish descent: "Faugh-a-Ballagh! Clear the Way! Let us rid the world of the Prussian menace first. We shall then more easily and more justly be able to settle our differences at home."

For to settle differences at home one must have a home. And slaves of Germany can never have homes in the Irish, the English, the American sense of that word.

AN ETCHING WITH CARBOLIC ACID

As the Happy Eremite descended the stairway to the subway platform the odor of carbolic acid struck his nostrils.

And instantly he was transported sixteen or eighteen years back to an old tavern outside a sleepy German university town. It was a day in midsummer. The tavern stood in the shade of young apple trees that flanked the white macadam road, and in the large assembly-room, with its neatly scrubbed floor and high ceiling, standing and sitting about, was a crowd of men attentively and with the eyes of experts watching a contest that was going on in the open space in the center of the room. There must have been a hundred or more—young men, most of them boys of nineteen and twenty, with here and there a portly elder scattered among them. They were dignified, rather fine-looking youngsters most of them, slender, erect in carriage, in no wise made ridiculous by the ridiculous little round caps they wore, some cockily on the back of their heads, some sedately, with the visor over their foreheads. The faces of some of them were bandaged almost beyond recognition; all of them bore scars on their left cheeks or on their chins or through their lips or ears. All but a half-dozen held mugs of beer in their hand; the exceptions bore huge bowls on stems, like exaggerated wine-glasses, filled with a pinkish liquid known as "Berlin white beer," sweetened with raspberry juice.

The contest they were watching was a duel with swords.

The contestants were men like themselves—youths of nineteen or twenty. Chest, neck, and right arm of each were heavily padded. Heavy iron goggles protected their eyes. But no cage covered their faces. For an instant they stood motionless, facing each other no more than five feet apart, with legs spread wide, the right hand bearing the slender, whip-like blade, held high, the left clutching the trouser-strap behind.

To the left of each, alert and crouching low, as if ready to spring, was a "second," also heavily padded, with a curving cavalry saber held ready for an instant sweep upward. A surgeon in a white apron and two solemn-looking referees stood by: one in a dark-blue cap with a tiny border of white and lighter blue set with careful precision a little to the left of the crown of his head, the other in a cap of olive green bordered with red and black—each with a ribbon of his cap colors from shoulder to waist across his waistcoat.

"*Legen Sie an!*" cried one of the referees. The swords met.

"*Sie liegen an!*" cried the other.

"*Los!*" cried the first.

The right arms of the duelists remained upright over their heads, motionless. But with incredible swiftness each willowy sword, propelled from the agile wrist, struck, guarded, struck again, swung to the left, to the right, struck, guarded, struck—

Down the cheek of one of the contestants two streams of blood flowed. There was a crash of weapons as the sabers of the "seconds" swept upward, parting the rapiers.

The surgeon, who was stout, with a red, fleshy face with many gashes, ambled forward and examined the wound. Then he shrugged his shoulders and stepped back. The men watching drew forward more attentively. The duelists faced each other once more with swords high. The seconds crouched once more with bare sabers. The room was very still.

"*Legen Sie an!*"

"*Sie liegen an!*"

"*Los!*"

Once more the swords met, and once more there was the swift succession of clicks as the slender stems of steel struck on each other. There were four, five, ten, twelve, twenty lightning-like passes; then again the crash upward of the sabers. It was the other man, this time, who had been struck. The surgeon examined the cut.

"*Keine Abfuhr!*" he announced.

A third time the light swords flashed; and a fourth time. The man who had been struck first was bleeding badly. The lobe of his ear, it appeared, was dangling by a thread of flesh.

"*Abfuhr!*" declared the surgeon. The duel was over.

"Erich, hold your dog tight!" cried one of the students to another across the room who had a genial-looking Dachs—in leash. "The piece of ear might come off. Remember the way Knellenberg lost the tip of his nose."

There was a general laugh.

"Unfortunate affair!" added somebody, with mock solemnity.

The defeated contestant meanwhile nonchalantly took off his goggles and withdrew to an alcove in the rear. He sat down in a chair.

"Well, now, we'll see what he did to you," said the surgeon, cheerfully.

"*Hier du, Fuchs!*" the man in the chair called to a boy of eighteen or so who was watching with large eyes. "*Bier her!*"

The surgeon laughed. "*Mit Strohhalm!*" he added.

The neophyte brought the mug of beer with the straw. The wounded man took it and sipped it with a bored expression while the surgeon put fifteen stitches through his left cheek and ear, and five through the flesh on his forehead. The surgeon was not gentle. He did not have time to be. In the middle of the room the referees were again calling:

"*Legen Sie an!*"

"*Sie liegen an!*"

"*Los!*"

Another contest was on.

The day was warm, and after a while the passionless precision and orderliness of the succeeding contests, the systematic gashing of one handsome head after another, became a little wearisome to the Happy Eremite. The trouble was that there was no excitement of real competition, no sense at all of the struggle of spirit behind the agile wrists, of one valiant heart supporting the weaponed hand against a valiant opposing heart; no sense of that reckless flinging of every ounce of spirit and heart into each fierce blow in the passionate desire for the belt and the purse that gives even a prize-fighter a certain moral grandeur.

Here there was no place for ardor. A member of one *Corps* fought a member of another *Corps*. They had nothing against each other personally. They were settling no score, no rankling "affair of honor," deciding no issue for their *Corps* or their college, defending no cause, high or low; fighting not even for personal glory. As freshmen in the university each had joined a fighting fraternity. Before he could become a full-fledged *Bursche* he must receive so and so many stitches through his anatomy. It was not pleasant, but one went through with it because of the friendships one made in the *Corps*, and because in Government circles the gash on the cheek helped to open many doors. If one fought with skill, well and good. One acquired a certain amount of merit thereby among one's fellow-students. But that was all. The crucial point of the duel was not the duel at all.

It was the sewing up.

Could one bear physical pain without wincing?

At the previous session one of the best-liked men in the most distinguished of the *Corps*, a cool-headed and skillful fencer,

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had winced once under the surgeon's hands. Forthwith he had been expelled from the *Corps*. For the remainder of his life he would be under the shadow of that expulsion.

The Happy Eremite was not at all sure that he might not wince once or twice under that surgeon's clumsy, hurrying fingers. He wondered whether he ought to consider himself a potential pariah.

He was an American school-boy, and accustomed to going crazy with enthusiasm at interscholastic games. The absence of any fervor among these undergraduates, scarcely older than he, the absence of any apparent eagerness to have one's *Corps* mate win for the glory of the *Corps*, the absence of any sporting zest, puzzled him and chilled him and made him feel lonely and strange in that place. He tried to reason it out, remembering what he had been told about the value of these *Mensuren* as a test of essential manliness. But somehow that argument did not seem to reach down to certain fundamental conceptions of manliness which had been injected into him with infinite patience and perseverance at school.

He decided that the day was too warm to settle questions of that sort, and made his way outside. Something was going on there which he could understand.

It was a long-distance automobile race whose course happened to lie down the straight highway on which the tavern stood. A number of the men in colored caps had already preceded him and were straddling chairs or standing about in small groups under the apple trees, with beer-mugs in their hands, watching the cars whiz by. Motor cars were still curiosities in those days, the essence of modernity.

The contrast to the perplexing mediævalism indoors was rather refreshing.

The cars rushed by at minute intervals to the accompaniment of cheers from the lookers-on and answering greetings from the racers as they dashed past. A driver of one of the closed coaches which had brought the students to the place of meeting found considerable entertainment in dancing to and fro across the highway during the interval between the passing of the cars, for he was very drunk.

A car was upon him. He dodged; the car swerved. The man went under the wheels and the car crashed through one of the coaches into the trunk of an apple tree. There were wild cries.

The coach-driver was dead when they picked him up. The occupants of the car had been flung into the beet-field beside the road and were badly hurt. The men in the gay-colored caps gathered round, looking very pale. The contestants from within the tavern, the seconds, the referees, stood about with frightened eyes. The surgeon in his blood-stained apron applied first aid.

The injured were packed into one of the coaches which had not been damaged in the crash, the dead man into another. The smashed car remained with its radiator against the trunk of the apple tree, with the smashed coach beside it.

Silently the students adjourned again to the tavern. Some one called for beer, and then every one was calling for beer. After the clear warmth without, the air of the room was oppressive, thick with smoke and the odor of carbolic acid.

Two new contestants took their places in the center of the room.

"*Legen Sie an!*"

"*Sie liegen an!*"

"*Los!*"

Once more there was the click of the willowy blades, once more the blood, once more the crash upward of the sabers of the seconds, once more the shrug of the shoulders of the corpulent surgeon and the careless "*Keine Abfuhr!*"

The Happy Eremite stepped into the subway express he had been waiting for, wondering what exactly the connections were between that cool exhibition of sword play, that disdainful indifference to pain on the part of the contestants and on the part of the men watching, that frightened pallor in the presence of disaster and death, that calm return to beer and skillful sword-play, and—

The Lusitania medal, *spurlos versenkt*, and the seventy-five-mile gun.

There was a connection there unquestionably.

He offers the subject with his compliments to the psychologists, the living and the yet unborn.

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR

IN the face of the great German offensive on the western front, it is well to keep in mind these words of General von Ludendorff: "The war will not be won on the fighting lines, but by the disintegration of the people back of the lines."

This is the meaning of Germany's conquests in Russia.

What stands between Germany and similar conquests over England and France and America is the people's morale—their faith, efficiency, and courage.

Indispensable for maintaining these qualities of mind and heart essential to victory is the Church.

In war time the churches have not merely to carry on their usual activities, such as regular worship, ministering to the sick and the distressed, maintaining religious education, and so on, and do this work with forces necessarily depleted by the demands of war, but also to undertake new and unaccustomed work on behalf of soldiers and sailors and the great army of industrial workers that create new communities in a night, as it were; and, above all, to keep uppermost and foremost in the minds of all the people that issue between right and wrong, oppression and liberty, truth and falsehood, unselfishness and self-seeking, the issue between the robber and his victim, which is the issue of the war itself.

In this country, in order to perform its functions, the Church has been employing already existing agencies and creating new agencies.

To almost everybody the first thought will be that of the Young Men's Christian Association. That is an agency of the Church which has been doing very great service. It must not be forgotten that the "Y" is not something different from the church; it is an arm of the churches. There are other similar existing agencies that the churches are using in time of war—like the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Bible Society, and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ. Among these existing agencies are the chaplains in the Army and the Navy. In the second place, both the denominations and the Federal Council of Churches as a body have created new organizations. Practically every Protestant denomination, as well as the Catholic Church, has created for itself a war-time commission. Each denomination has a distinctive name for its own commission. These various denominational commissions are not superfluous; they are doing an important and imperative work wherever a training camp has been erected and what is veritably a new city has come into being. The churches in the neighborhood of such a military community are of course overwhelmed. They cannot meet the burdens alone. In one such neighboring community one of the ministers asserted that he would rather "the soldiers should go to hell" than that his church should provide amusements for them; and, as a pamphlet of the National Service Commission of the Congregational Churches says, "they went to hell," for "the military medical examination showed sexual diseases more than sixty times as prevalent as in corresponding cantonments where the churches were organized and busy at this work."

It is impossible here to detail at length what is being done by these denominational commissions. It is sufficient to say that never before in their history have the various churches had such an opportunity or responsibility placed upon them, and there is no way by which they can learn of this opportunity and learn how they can meet it so well as through the various denominational commissions.

The Report of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, which has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council, gives a list of these denominational commissions and a great deal of information about them, and it can

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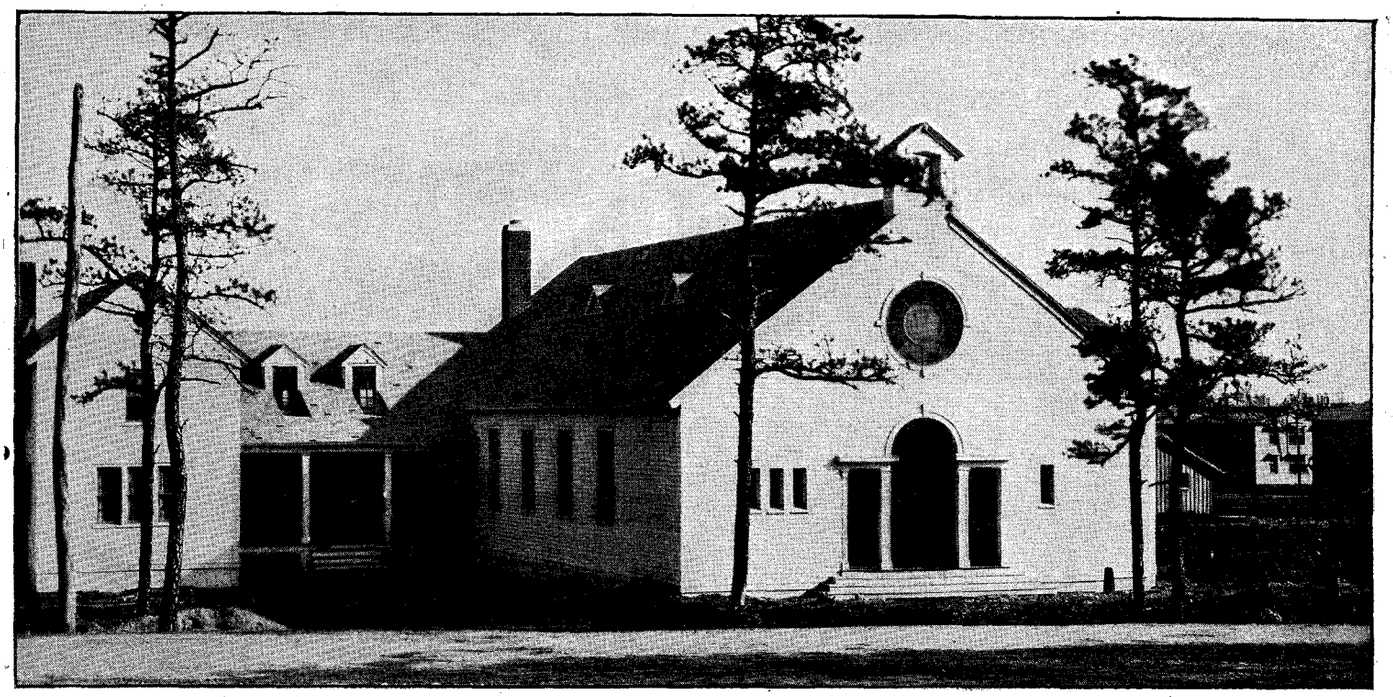

CHURCH HEADQUARTERS, CAMP UPTON, LONG ISLAND

be had undoubtedly by addressing the Secretary of that Commission at 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

The General War-Time Commission of the Churches itself has multitudinous duties. It stands for the joint work of thirty denominations, representing some eighteen million communicants. As the war has tended to obliterate class distinctions in the new National Army and to obliterate political distinctions in Congress, so it has tended to obliterate denominational distinctions among the churches. There are still old rivalries. There is still unwillingness on the part of some to work with others who do not believe just as they do; but wherever men have been engaged in the real work of the Church for the Army and the Navy the distinctions that used to seem so great have become small.

One of the most remarkable signs of the breaking down of these denominational lines recently occurred at Camp Upton, the National training camp on Long Island, at the opening of the church headquarters on ground adjoining the administrative building of the Young Men's Christian Association, and just opposite the building of the Knights of Columbus. This building, which consists of an attractive chapel, with a parish house adjoining, was erected by a committee representing six different communions: the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Lutherans, and the Congregationalists. It is designed to provide a place for those religious services which require more quiet and detachment than is easily obtainable in the buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus, which must serve other interests as well. It is open freely, so far as time and space will admit, to all the religious bodies represented in the camp. This fact was impressively recognized in the opening service, in which all the religious interests were represented—regular and voluntary chaplains, Protestants, Jews, and Catholics, as well as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus. The meeting was addressed by the commanding general, who expressed his cordial sympathy with the project, and paid an impressive tribute to the contribution of the religious forces to the morale of his troops. Music was furnished by a choir of the Young Men's Christian Association and the orchestra of the 152d Depot Brigade. The service was largely attended and was most impressive. The Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, Secretary of the War-Time Commission, presided at the presentation service of "Church Headquarters." The presentation was made by the Rev. Dr. Carson, Presbyterian; the invocation was offered by Chaplain Halligan, Catholic; the responsive readings were led by Mr. Hermon Eldredge, the camp "Y" Director, Christian Church; prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr. Manning, Episcopalian, and by Chaplain Howard, Presbyterian; and the benediction was pronounced by Rabbi Blechman, representing the Jewish Welfare Board.

The significant thing about this service, unique so far as we are aware in our history, is the fact that it involved no sacrifice of principle on the part of any of the participants. Since that service was held the building has been in constant use. On one day a visitor found the living room of the parish house that is part of the building used for a service of Christian Scientist soldiers, the main auditorium used by a congregation of Jewish soldiers at worship, and one of the private offices used by a Lutheran minister and a group of Lutheran communicants. On Saturdays one of the rooms has been used by Roman Catholic soldiers for confession—a room, by the way, set apart for those who desire privacy. The Upton building is not a union church; it is a headquarters of the churches where each communion in its own way may make provision for those more intimate needs of the personal religious life which cannot be adequately cared for in a larger gathering which includes all. It is an impressive exhibition of the unity in diversity for which democracy stands. What has been going on in Camp Upton has been repeating itself in various ways in the different cantonments and training stations throughout the country, and, what is more encouraging, in the religious bodies which are represented in the work which has been carried on there. During the months that are past, in quiet and unobtrusive ways, much has been done toward unifying the efforts of the churches in a constructive programme of co-operative work: arranging conferences between the different interests which are at work in different localities; studying special problems, such as that of moral conditions about the camps, the welfare of industrial workers, provision for the religious and social needs of the Negro troops, care of interned aliens, and the like. On this Commission are members of the war commissions of the different Protestant churches, the interdenominational agencies like the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Bible Society, the Young People's Societies, the Sunday-School War Council, as well as the commissions and committees of the Federal Council. It is co-operating with the Catholic War Commission and with the Jewish Welfare Board in matters of common interest, and through its appeal to the local churches is cordially sustaining the Government in great common enterprises like the Red Cross, Food Conservation, and the Liberty Loan. We may hope that the lessons thus being learned in war may not be forgotten in peace, and out of the experience of working together for a great cause churchmen may learn to know one another better and find in action that unity which has thus far been sought in vain in doctrine and in worship.

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TWO SOLDIER SONGS

Faugh-a-Ballagh—in English, "Clear the Way"—is the old Gaelic motto of the famous Irish Inniskillin regiment. The following lines were written by Captain Rainsford as a marching song for his regiment, the 307th Infantry, which has been stationed during the winter at Camp Upton. In its ranks are many Irishmen, and its commissioned officers carry blackthorn sticks. Captain Rainsford, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1904, is a son of Dr. W. S. Rainsford, an Irishman by birth and formerly rector of St. George's Church, New York. Diplomé of the *Beaux Arts* in Paris, Captain Rainsford early in the war volunteered in the American Ambulance Service and for nine months shared in the perils of the heavy fighting of the Verdun sector. Returning to this country, he joined the first Plattsburg camp, received a captain's commission, and was finally detailed to the 307th Infantry.

Sergeant Pulsifer, a member of the editorial staff of The Outlook, with whose war poems, often contributed to these pages, our readers are familiar, is also a graduate of Harvard. His class was 1911. He received training in two of the 1916 Plattsburg camps. He was voluntarily inducted into the National Army in January, 1918.—THE EDITORS.

I—FAUGH-A-BALLAGH

BY W. KARR RAINSFORD

CAPTAIN 307TH U. S. INFANTRY, N. A.

There's a Blackthorn Regiment belongs to Uncle Sam,
And it's heading out for trouble any day.
Be it France, or Greece, or Russia, it doesn't give a damn,
Only start it on its road and, Clear the Way!

So clear the way before us when our marching orders come!
Can't you hear the fifes a-screaming, and the throbbing of the drum,
And the roar of marching feet
Down the crowded city street,
Past the avenues of faces? It's the long good-bye for some.
It's the price we gladly pay
To the Resurrection Day.
Let us pay it as we play it—Faugh-a-Ballagh! Clear the Way!

We have never faced a barrage, and we've never shed our blood,
Though we've done our duty decent up to date,
But we're strong on stumps and snow-fields, we're hyenas for the mud,
We'll be ready when we hear their Hymn of Hate.

We've a debt that's due to England. We've a price to give for France.
We've a score with God Almighty we would pay.
We have talked and we have dallied while the others staked our chance.
It is time we drew our cards—so Clear the Way!

There's a length of battered trenches where the trees are torn and dead,
With the reek of rotting horses in the air;
Where through the blinding fog the shells come wailing overhead,
And it's waiting for us now over there.

Where the yellow mud is spattered from the craters in the snow,
Where the dice of death are loaded,—let us play.
We have pledged our word to Freedom and it's there that we would go,
With the strength that Freedom gives us—Clear the Way!

Clear the way to No Man's Land, with bugles shrill and high,
Clear it to the lid of Hell, with flags against the sky.
Clear the way to Kingdom Come, and give us glad Good-bye,
We've a blow to strike for Freedom—Clear the Way!

II—AMERICA TO FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

BY HAROLD TROWBRIDGE PULSIFER

MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIAN, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. N. A.

France! Britain! to your stalwart sons
We owe our hearthstones undefiled,
Our living cities :—to your guns
The laughter of each little child.

France! Britain! in the deadly pall
That hangs athwart your eastern skies,
We see the measure of our call,
The need of holy sacrifice.

France! Britain! in your debt we stand
As never nation stood before,—
Henceforth the honor of our land
Speaks only where our cannons roar.

In gilded word and burnished phrase
There is no balm for blood that flows
From those who through infernal days
Fight liberty's eternal foes.

Before the judgment seat of God
Ten thousand hopes will not outweigh
One single square of bloody sod
Held from the Hun in red affray.

Late to the battlefield we come
Unready, tortured with the shame
Of seeing brothers grim and dumb
Dying,—where we should feel the flame.

France! Britain! when the stars look down
Upon the last great battle place,
Pray God we may have won our crown,—
The right to meet you face to face!

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A PIONEER MOVEMENT FOR AMERICANIZATION

BY WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ACCORDING to the expressed belief of Ludwig Fulda, one of the Kaiser's ninety-three intellectuals, "to speak German is to remain German." The Iron Chancellor is said to have considered the most important political factor of modern times "the inherited and political fact that North America speaks English." That his followers have been reluctant to accept this as already settled is clear from the German-American *Kultur* movement of the past generation, a movement which has aimed to continue the use of the German language by immigrant Germans and their descendants, and to show the superiority of German ideals and methods over those of this country. This attempt has been made through the medium of the German-language newspapers and the many German societies in which German is the language of intercourse and in which the German colors and the Kaiser's portraits have been much in evidence; but more than all through the parochial schools maintained under the fostering care of the German Church—a Church which in Germany has always been the firm supporter of absolute government, whether Protestant (German Lutheran) or Catholic. But for the war it is doubtful if we as a people should have learned how largely this propaganda was supported and financed from Germany, and we have not yet gone to the root of the matter.

To a large extent the American *Kultur* movement has been directed by men in the German departments of our American universities, some of them still German citizens, and many of them with strong German sympathies even when not outwardly disloyal to the United States. The leaders in this movement early discovered that the greatest factor in producing loyal American citizens is the American public school, and, under the pretext of the necessity for imparting religious instruction, German-American parents were, partly through persuasion, but far more through coercion, induced to withdraw their children from the public schools and educate them in church-controlled parochial schools, where the language and the culture of the classroom have been those of the Fatherland. A direct result has been that these children have grown up unable to speak the language of their country and with little conception of its history or of the ideals of freedom upon which it has been founded. Long a resident of Wisconsin, I have visited sections of the State where to be understood one was compelled to speak German; and conditions are only less serious in some of the other Middle Western States.

An incident which occurred in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, in 1870 will emphasize the helplessness of the German farmers in such sections, and it points to the menace of their ignorance as citizens of our common country. Several German swindlers from Chicago represented to the farmers that they were Government census-takers, and papers were given out printed in English which the farmers were told they must sign, these papers being, in reality, promissory notes in payment for agricultural machinery. Inasmuch as the farmers were unable to read English, they were easily imposed upon, and the swindlers soon acquired notes aggregating $8,000, which were promptly cashed at the local bank before returning to Chicago.

Out of this incident grew what will one day be regarded as an important landmark in the history of Americanization, for it had much to do with the pioneer movement looking toward Nationalism through compulsory suppression of Kaiserism.

The anger of the German farmers upon finding that they had been swindled it would be hard to exaggerate, as was soon to be learned by the United States marshal appointed to take the census of four townships in Jefferson County. At the mere mention of the word "census" doors were slammed in his face, he was threatened with violence, and even driven off with pitchforks. A splendidly patriotic American and a veteran of the Civil War, this census-taker was no other than William Dempster Hoard, who later became Governor of the State, and whose name as the editor of "Hoard's Dairyman" has long been a household word among farmers. Full of years—he is now eighty years of age, but with a mind still unimpaired—he recently gave an interview to a representative of the Milwaukee "Journal," in which, referring to his experiences as census-taker, he said: "I remonstrated with one of these Germans for letting his three sons grow up unable to read a word of English. The reply was, '*Deutsch ist gut genug für sie*' ('German is good enough for them'). This was countered by the question, 'Was it good enough to keep you from signing a promissory note of $800 and being swindled because you could not read English?' and the farmer was visibly disconcerted, appearing to have acquired a new idea."

Upon being elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1888, Mr. Hoard drew up the now famous Bennett Bill, which was aimed at the suppression of the foreign-language parochial schools. This bill, against bitter opposition, was enacted into law in 1889. Sections 1 and 5 of the law are as follows:

> Section 1. Every parent or other person having under his control a child between the ages of seven and fourteen years shall annually cause such child to attend some public or private school.
>
> Section 5. No school shall be regarded as a school under this Act, unless there shall be taught therein, as part of the elementary education of children, reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history in the English language.

The writer well remembers the political and social upheaval occasioned by the passage of this simple Act. For once German Lutherans and German Catholics made common cause, though the Irish Catholics rather generally supported the Governor. Before the passage of the law a conference of the leaders of the Republican party in the State was held, and the Governor was thereupon notified that if he did not abandon the measure it would mean both his political ruin and the overthrow of his party. The prophetic reply was: "We must stand up and save America from this thing. We must fight alienism and selfish ecclesiasticism, for, unless we do, these dangers will rise up in still more menacing form in the future."

After the enactment of the Bennett Law, a committee of Lutheran pastors waited upon the Governor and insisted that he should not enforce the law. His reply was: "When I became Governor of this State, I swore a solemn oath, upon the Bible, to uphold the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and all laws enacted in conformity therewith; and now you ministers of the Gospel come here and urge me to violate that solemn oath. It is my firm purpose to do my duty and to enforce the law."

Encouragement and support the Governor received from Archbishop Ireland, who at a reception in St. Paul took him aside and said: "Governor, you must stand up. I must stand up. All who believe in America must stand up and fight this poisonous spirit of foreignism." And stand up the Governor did, and he enforced the law without fear or favor, while no stone was being left unturned to bring about his defeat at the next election. By a plurality of 27,000 this was, in fact, accomplished, largely through the defection of men of his own political party; and a Democratic Legislature repealed the law in 1891, with the repealing Act signed by a Democratic Governor.

It has been said of Governor Hoard that in securing the enactment of the Bennett Law when he did this stanch patriot was twenty-five years in advance of his time. No doubt this is true, but it is now just twenty-five years since the Bennett Law was first introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature, and in respect to education in Americanism each of the last three years must be accounted the equivalent of many normal ones. The time would now seem to be ripe to root out this evil of the German parochial school, which can claim no reason for its existence save only that it fosters Kaiserism in America. It is for us now to take up and put through the splendid pioneer work of a Wisconsin Governor, the luster on whose shield must grow brighter with the years, as the people are the better able to measure his great work, even though the immediate result was defeat and retirement from political life.

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THE LOAD

BY DON C. SEITZ

O bearer of burdens,
Where got ye your load
'Neath which you stumble
Along the highroad?

Groaning and cursing
The hardness of fate
'Gainst which you struggle
Both early and late.

Eyes on the ground,
Feet on the trail,
Treading and treading
Without avail.

Unloaded and loaded
Day after day,
No pause in lifting,
No time to play.

Came it from masters
Greedy for pelf?
Nay, no one gave it—
I found it myself!

NO. 10 DOWNING STREET

THE WORKING HOME OF LLOYD GEORGE AND HIS WAR CABINET

BY ROBERT DONALD

EDITOR OF THE LONDON "CHRONICLE"

WITHOUT Act of Parliament or Order in Council the instrument of government in Great Britain has been revolutionized during the war. The War Cabinet works on a plan unknown to the Constitution and unlike any other Cabinet, although other democracies have adopted the Lloyd George system with variations. There is no statesman less tied to routine than the present Prime Minister, nor one more ready to adopt new methods. His Cabinet is not the result of profound study; it was created on the spur of the moment to meet a national emergency. Pedants sneered at it, conservatives of all parties predicted its failure; but the fact is that it has been in existence for over a year, and it has worked. The system has been justified and has long since settled down as a smooth working machine, providing elasticity of scope and facilities for rapid decision—essential in war.

The War Cabinet consists of six: Mr. Lloyd George, Premier and President; Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Mr. Barnes, and General Smuts. It is imperial and democratic in type and sentiment. Mr. Lloyd George represents the small and virile nationality of Wales. Mr. Bonar Law is a Canadian by birth and a Scotsman by race; he also stands for business, through which he graduated to politics. Lord Curzon is the English imperialist, with a profound knowledge of political history and an intimate acquaintance with Eastern peoples and problems. Lord Milner also represents the imperialist school, perhaps in a wider degree than Lord Curzon. Mr. Barnes is a Scotsman from Glasgow and stands for Labor. General Smuts is the most versatile member of the group; a South African Dutchman; a great soldier, distinguished alike in the South African War, where he fought to defend the rights of a small nationality, and in the present war, standing for the Empire and humanity against world military domination; a statesman who is still a member of the Unionist Government of South Africa; a scholar carrying high academic honors from Cambridge; and also a great lawyer. That he is found working in comradeship with Lord Milner is one of the happiest tributes to the unifying influences of the war.

Excepting Mr. Bonar Law, the members are occupied solely with their Cabinet duties. He is charged with other heavy responsibilities, being Leader of the House as well as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

How does this Cabinet system work? Unlike any other British Cabinet. To begin with, the Cabinet meets almost every morning at 11:30 and continues until 1:45. Sometimes it meets again in the afternoon. Eliminating Sunday, it may be said that there are meetings practically every day. Like a board of directors, the War Cabinet, which carries such vast responsibilities, has an agenda of business, consisting of twelve or more subjects for discussion at every meeting. Meetings are not confined, except on rare occasions, to members of the Cabinet. The personnel changes according to the subjects discussed. A question of food, for instance, as an item on the agenda would mean the presence, not only of the Food Controller, the Shipping Controller, and the President of the Board of Trade, but also of their respective experts. This system of having experts as well as Ministers at meetings is quite an innovation. An official who has made a suggestion or drawn up a memorandum would be present to stand cross-examination on his scheme; he would speak direct, instead of through his Ministerial chief. By this system all possible information is obtained, without the red tape of officialism, and decisions taken without delay. Investigations are not only thorough, but speedy.

The Cabinet has its own secretaries. They are a large staff, and work at the offices of the War Cabinet, 2 Whitehall Gardens. The chief secretaries attend the Cabinet meetings to make a record of the proceedings. The first secretary is Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, who was formerly secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defense. An assistant secretary was until recently General Swinton, who was the first "eye-witness" to write reports from the front, before war correspondents were acknowledged. He is also known as the author of a wonderful book of war stories, "The Green Curve," written after his experiences in the South African War. Other assistant secretaries to the War Cabinet include Colonel Dally-Jones, Mr. Longhurst, Commander Row, and several others. The secretaries take their turn, as they are experts in different branches of the work. There are also two Parliamentary secretaries: Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., and Colonel Amery, M.P. They are not necessarily in attendance on the Cabinet; their function is to prepare official memoranda from all sources of intelligence and to present them for the information of the Cabinet.

Sir Mark Sykes is one of the greatest experts on Eastern questions. The secretaries of the War Cabinet draw up the agenda of business, keep the minutes of the proceedings, and see that the decisions arrived at are carried out. Complete minutes are circulated to members of the War Cabinet, and all portions of the record referring to particular Government departments are sent to the responsible Ministers.

There is another secretariat attached to the Prime Minister, and they occupy offices in temporary buildings in the garden of No. 10 Downing Street. There are five of these gentlemen: Mr. Philip Kerr, of "Round Table" fame, a man of great political knowledge and literary gifts; Professor Adams, Gladstone Professor of Political Institutions, Oxford, who has had a very brilliant academic career and who previously did valuable work at the Ministry of Munitions; Sir Joseph Davies, who specializes in labor questions; Mr. Waldorf Astor, M.P., an authority on medical matters and on the drink question; Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., who takes a particular interest in the food problem. The duty of these men is to act as an intelligence branch for the Prime Minister and also for the Cabinet. They

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take up special subjects for study and deal with them thoroughly.

Mr. Lloyd George also has his own private secretaries: Mr. J. P. Davies, Mr. William Sutherland, and Miss Frances Stevenson. Mr. Davies is occupied largely with matters of a personal kind; Mr. Sutherland, with those of public concern, dealing with communications of a public character which are addressed to the Prime Minister, and deciding whether they should be printed and circulated. Mr. Sutherland has had many years' experience of public administration. The work of Mr. Davies and Mr. Sutherland necessarily overlaps, but they have one thing in common—they both put in very long hours and have a very arduous time. Mr. Davies has charge of all the Prime Minister's private and secret papers—military, diplomatic, and political—and is a man of method who can find anything at any moment. The Prime Minister's strong point is not keeping documents, but storing the effect of them in his mind. He remembers what he wants, and Mr. Davies's duty is to produce it on the instant, which he does. He also accompanies the Prime Minister on his visits to the Continent, arranges for deputations and appointments, and attends to all Court matters. Numerous other duties come within the functions of this busy, quiet, pleasant, and ever-courteous private secretary. Miss Stevenson is in charge of the general correspondence, and is responsible for answering letters, except when they are dictated by the Prime Minister. The letters received by Mr. Lloyd George number about a thousand a day.

When one considers the high pressure at which all these secretaries work, it is surprising how former Prime Ministers got on without much assistance. In Mr. Asquith's time a good deal of the work which now goes to the Cabinet was dealt with by the War Council, which had its own secretariat, the Cabinet meeting only once a week or so. There was no agenda of business and no record of the proceedings. Like former Cabinets, Mr. Lloyd George's War Cabinet, although consisting of only six members, has numerous sub-committees, who take up particular subjects. These sub-committees may consist of one, two, or three members.

There is a striking contrast between the atmosphere at 10 Downing Street before and after the arrival of Mr. Lloyd George. Formerly the house was very sedate, dignified, and quiet. There was little movement and not many callers. Now the place is alive from morning to night. There are perpetual comings and goings, continual relays of visitors, meetings, and deputations. The Prime Minister lives in a whirl of movement. He creates work by his own ceaseless activity, his tireless energy, his rare good humor. His fertility of ideas are the constant wonder and admiration of his colleagues. He works harder than any other Minister and stands the strain better. This is partly due to his wonderful faculty of being able to sleep well. He frequently snatches forty winks during the afternoon when he is tired. He can go to sleep almost at will, and, after a few minutes' rest in this way, resumes work refreshed.

One of his chief characteristics is his capacity to grasp the essentials of a problem, however novel to him or however abstruse. His alert mind seizes on the kernel of the problem with unerring intuition. He also has the power of rapid concentration; so much so that he will be found talking in an abstract way on one subject while he is thinking of another. His unfailing courtesy, sympathy, and good humor always make him a good listener, and it is rarely that he shows any signs of impatience. When his mind is made up, he acts quickly, and in war matters ruthlessly.

The Cabinet room serves as the Prime Minister's office and reception-room, as well as the meeting-place for Ministers, committees, and deputations. It is a somber and dignified apartment, and just now the walls are almost completely covered with maps of the various theaters of war. There is a large solid table, with twenty or more solid chairs, two or three easy chairs, and a desk at one end of the room. These constitute the furniture. The Prime Minister sits at the middle of the table (with his back to the fire). When deputations are received, and they are numerous under existing conditions, the large table is removed and the room is filled with chairs. It is a strange example of short-sighted economy that the Prime Minister of Great Britain should have to carry on his business in this composite apartment, and frequently under harassing and inconvenient circumstances. It is a strange contrast with the magnificent palaces occupied by Prime Ministers in France and Italy, where there are a great series of reception-rooms, banqueting-rooms, and magnificent suites of offices.

Under the new régime at 10 Downing Street visitors are welcomed, the private secretaries are easily accessible, and frequently the Prime Minister himself. It depends entirely on the urgency of the business which brings the visitor. Democracy has arrived at Downing Street, and visitors who have any business in hand are permitted to walk straight through without being asked questions or attracting suspicion.

Mr. Lloyd George is continually at work. His breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners are all matters of business. Visitors whom he is unable to see during the day and whom he wishes to meet are invited to early breakfast or lunch. He occasionally goes to his residence at Walton Heath during the week; but he is at Downing Street next morning for 9:15 breakfast. On two days of the week he goes out to breakfast; at one house to meet his Liberal and Labor colleagues, and at another he meets his Conservative colleagues. During the week-end, which is now narrowed down to from Saturday afternoon till Monday morning, he devotes his time partly to reading official reports, discussing business with visitors, and handing out work to his secretaries. He is never alone, and he is never idle. He frequently returns to London for meetings on Saturday and Sunday. He has little time for general reading; he prefers the human book. His chief recreation is obtaining information from all and sundry. His physical exercise is now confined pretty well to an occasional walk in St. James's Park and a walk on Sunday morning. The only game which he practices is golf, and that only on rare occasions.

Unlike other Ministers, he does not play bridge or any indoor game, and he does not go in for social gatherings unless they are concerned more or less with public affairs.

Perhaps what is equally remarkable in the Prime Minister's strenuous life is the stimulus which he gives to others. He inspires and enthuses all who come in contact with him. With all his hard work and heavy responsibilities, he maintains a cheerful disposition and remains a confirmed optimist.

"GASSING" THE WORLD'S MIND

WHAT A FATHER TOLD HIS SON

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

Paris, September 12, 1917.

My Dear Son:

So Colonel Mauvaisin wrote to America, did he, about how narrowly I escaped being "gassed" on my tour of his sector of the front? It is fine of mother and you not to send me frantic adjurations about taking care of myself, and about not risking my old carcass, and so forth. Your trust in my judgment and your willingness that I should take risks on this errand that Uncle Sam has sent me upon make me glad afresh for my Spartan family. Out here one sees tragic instances of men who have gone to pieces because of whining, whimpering, weakling wives who have failed to rise to the war level. I've been on four fronts, and this really was my closest known call; yet I got over it fully in a short time. Forgive me for not telling you about it straightway.

Your letter prompts me to write, at a length which might be tiresome to a stranger, certain considerations that have been accumulating in my thought for three months upon the "gassing" of the world's mind by this big war. It has come to be a

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conviction with me that the real dangers of this conflict are mental and spiritual, and not physical. That is to say, I have no doubt whatever about our ability eventually to overcome the submarines and the air raids and the big guns and the liquid fire and the gas attacks of the Germans; but I do have times of anxiety concerning the effect of certain noxious ideas which have become almost world-wide.

The fine portrait of yourself in your military uniform which came with your letter—and I tell you, lad, it's a pleasure that millions of dollars cannot buy for a father, to see the son of his loins fit and accepted for service by his country—reminds me that, as a sort of expert on this war in its broader phases, I should write you frankly about what I consider the three greatest menaces of the present hour. As a good soldier of the coming day, you should be prepared for them; for they are especially threatening the high-spirited youth of many lands.

Perhaps, recalling the many speeches you have heard me make upon America's duty to the whole world and the perils of our provincialism, you will think it strange that I put first the danger to civilization from the current "internationalism." I can imagine what your radical young professor of social science would say to my indictment! But he lives in a world of books, and I have just come out of Russia. He knows the theory; I know the thing. And this cult of "internationalism," which is sweeping sentimentalists in many lands away from whatever moorings they once had, is, bluntly, a worse menace to the whole world's welfare than Prussianism itself.

It is an attempt to reduce all integers to ciphers and then add them up and find the sum of perfection.

It hopes to make everybody a nobody, and then suddenly produce the perfect man and the perfect state.

Do you remember that passage in one of Stevenson's essays wherein he describes the thrifty Scotch grocer who, at a sale, bought a job lot of odds and ends of liquors and then poured them into a common vat. When asked what he was making, he replied that he did not rightly know, but he thought it would turn out port! So your "internationalists" think they can mix good and bad, ripe and green, black and yellow, white and brown, old and new, educated and ignorant, and out of all this queer commingling get a newer, higher order of being!

In America these sentimentalists are fond of quoting the Bible verse which says that God has "made of one blood all nations . . . of the earth," forgetting that the same verse continues, "And hath determined aforetime the bounds of their habitation." The big fact of the entire Bible misses them—namely, that it is a book of a Chosen People. Providence did its best by the whole world by doing its best by one peculiar nation.

It was in Russia, which is fairly rotten with this specious idea, that I came to see clearly that "internationalism" is fundamentally a vast disloyalty. It breaks old allegiances and offers none that are new or better. For up to date the only way a man can be loyal to the race as a whole is by loyalty to that section of it of which he is a part. In life, as in mathematics, the whole is but equal to the sum of its parts; and if certain of our present-day reformers would give over trying to transform the universe and confine themselves to effecting some substantial improvement in that infinitesimal fragment of it which lives within their own clothes, they would have a task more commensurate with their powers and likelier to promote the general result desired. Have you noticed how relatively few of the very vocal makers-over of the world have achieved personalities for themselves? How much greater service was done for his generation by such men as your dear old doctor grandfather, who never preached a word, but lived a life and did a work and stood fast for honor and died like a gentleman and a patriot? "Internationalism" as I noticed it in Russia was, wittingly or unwittingly, only a cloak for mental and moral laziness. It meant a repudiation of clear and tangible and undoubted obligations to the people of the country and to its national allies. These poor dreamers acted as if they thought that they could build up humanity by wrecking Russia. If I am not mistaken, it will yet prove the greatest disservice ever done by one nation to the whole world. While it may be only the mist that precedes the sunrise, I very much fear that it is a fog of death.

So for you, my boy, I prescribe patriotism—passionate, pulsing, purposeful patriotism. Be sure that every atom you contribute to the well-being of America is the most direct service you can render to the human race as a whole. Every brick built into her walls is like a foundation stone for the entire world. Whatever you do to help your country to fulfill her highest destiny is the straightest contribution you can make to the well-being of mankind. And any act of recreancy to America is black disloyalty to all the little peoples and weak peoples who are leaning upon her for support and guidance. As one who has traveled over more of this earth's surface than most men, I solemnly declare to you, my son, that the best internationalist to-day is the true American. Even in this immediate matter of the Germans, the men who are facing them in the trenches are truer friends of Germany than the muddy-minded Russians who have been fraternizing with them instead of fighting them.

Seriously as I believe that this perverted doctrine of "internationalism" is a German poison gas, so also am I convinced, in the second place, that the prevalent hysteria about the destruction of life as the supreme ill is born of German materialism. There is no denying that up until this year, at least, modern America had become a coddler of the carcass. Mere prolongation of physical existence had come to be accepted as the supreme boon. Pain was the king of terrors. Suffering was more odious than sin. Our writers and speakers vied with one another in painting the horrors of war and the terrors of death. Destruction of life was held to be the most dreadful of evils. "Safety first" had become a National slogan, echoed from the souls of the timorous and the body-loving. This dangerous doctrine was as poison in the system of the people.

I throw down the challenge to that theory. Better—far, far better—is it that three-fourths of the race should perish than that all should live in cowardice and corruption of spirit. There are a thousand worse fates than being dead. Why is it that in all of big Russia the one element of hope, the one steadfast and loyal group, are the Cossacks, who despise life as a prize and covet a warrior's death? Is it not the death-defying soul of France that has made her the hero nation of this war? One of the blessings of the peace which lies ahead of us is that we shall rebreed from a race of men who have subordinated the body and have jauntily flung it over the top into the teeth of destruction. If I at all understand the genius of the Christian religion, it is the spirit of the Cross, which represents the free and lavish offering up of the most precious Life for the sake of love and loyalty and righteousness. There is no need for me to tell you, what you already know, that I would rather see you dead than a cowering, fearful seeker after the safety of self.

Let me reassure you about death. On this subject I write with a firm pen. I have seen and heard and felt death; once, you recall, after the violent disaster which permanently disabled me, I passed through what the doctors called all the physical experiences of the dissolution of spirit and body. No man alive has suffered more exquisite physical pain than I. Also for long hours on end, and repeatedly, I have been under fire, listening to the marvelous orchestra of battle. I have faced death from airplanes and from submarines, from bandits and from plagues. In fact, death and I have become a sort of playfellows; and he is far better company than some of fairer repute. All who know him best will agree with me that he is not to be dreaded. You will understand me when I declare that no man on earth has more reason to live than I, or less fear to die. My religion has simmered down to a simple faith in a loving God who is more interested in the spirits of men than he is in the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, the Five Points of Calvinism, or the Methodist Book of Discipline. All his plans for us must include two worlds. His character is so well expressed by the father nature that he gave us Jesus to show men in sublime and untheological simplicity how to live and how to die. God surely expects his other sons likewise to enter into his many mansions as gentlemen, conscious of their character and obligations. Death is only the great revealer and great solver and great uniter. You are not the sort to make either your earthly or your heavenly Father ashamed of you by exalting your comfort and convenience above your character and convictions. The man who is afraid to die is scarcely fit to live.

Oliver Wendell Holmes pointed out how we naturally think

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in threes. The third word I have for you I have observed anew in a dozen lands since the war began, seeing how misty thinking concerning it has played into our enemy's hands. I allude to a man's relations to women. Here again you should recall the commingling of civilizations and the merging of standards and ideals which this war has effected. Frankly, we are in danger of being "gassed" by the ethics of Russia as well as of Germany. The fact of the existence of immoral nations is to be accepted and reckoned with. Just as Germany cannot comprehend our American code of honor among gentlemen or the sanctity of a pledged word, so Russia is incapable of attaining our view-point about women. Russia is still more Oriental than European, and even the usages of some European nations are far enough different from ours. I cite Russia as extreme, for I have come to fear that in more ways than one the Russian infection is a menace to the new world order for which we are fighting. To the Russian the subjection of a desire to a principle is difficult to comprehend. His reasoning is entirely simple. Every man has certain strong physical inclinations; why should he do otherwise than gratify them? The spirit of what we may call sexual curiosity or adventure is strong in both men and women; therefore, reasons the Russian, yield to it. After observing certain prudential considerations, throw the reins on the neck of the steed of desire, and away! It has frequently been remarked that in Russia the conditions are less those of immorality than of unmorality; or, as one purist calls it, of "a-morality."

As all the world's civilizations are meeting in war's melting job, this conception of unrestrained physical nature is thrust upon the attention of even those American men who had taken it for granted that a man should be as chaste as his mother believes him to be. Many a soldier finds, to his amazement and to his bewilderment, and often to his undoing, that some of the Allied armies expect a man to leave any scruples on this subject sitting back somewhere by the home fires, and they accord provision and protection for him in the free gratification of appetite. There is more truth than is comfortable in the hysterical tales of certain preachers concerning moral conditions at some fronts. While the vast majority of North American troops have remained uncontaminated, yet thousands of clean fellows have been harder hit than by German bullets on the fair fields of France.

Here I hasten to add that, frankly, I have been at times amazed and profoundly affected by the spectacle of men who, like lilies growing in the mud (though far from being lily-like men!), have retained the highest conceptions and practices of chastity amid Oriental, Russian, and European conditions. Anybody who tries to sing into your ear on this subject the popular song, "Everybody's doing it!" may with certainty be challenged. You and I know better. We ourselves are no plaster saints, but we still can kiss mother and sister without a twinge of conscience. Having such a mother as you have, and trained in this matter as she and I have tried to train you, it is less credit for you than for some other fellows to fly over the secret citadel of your heart the white banner of a blameless life. I could tell you dozens of stories of men, known in the intimacy of compatriots in an alien land, who give the lie to the slander concerning male unchastity, which slander, as Barrie says, has done more harm than all the wars of history. There flash across my memory the personalities of a charming business man in Tientsin; of two men in Petrograd, in the diplomatic service; of a splendid American soldier serving America in Scandinavia; of a brilliant reporter whose home is the whole world; of a handsome chap in Tiflis—these are men whose lives I know, and who gave me their confidences with no thought of pointing a moral. I say they are as truly representative men as the others who have "gone down the line."

What has this got to do with the war? you may ask. Everything. We are fighting for a new world order. It will be necessary to reconstruct society from bed-rock up. Therefore we have got to keep our thinking clear on all things fundamental—and there is nothing in all civilization so fundamental as the relationship existing between men and women. Feminism, eugenics, economics, education—all the interests of our day are entirely subordinate to this basic subject. A learned man could write profoundly on the theme; but I am not a learned man, only your Dad writing frankly to his man son concerning the one thing I do know, which is real life.

So I merely give you two reasons, as you face toward France, why you should help your men to be the sort their women pray that they may be: One is for the sake of the regnancy of the spirit. A man is more than a dog. He has impulses and desires, of course, like all created animals, but he also has a will, which the brute creation has not. No man can ever be a factor of first importance in life who has not learned to subdue his wishes to his convictions. "We have bodies; we are spirits." A man whom I have heard called "the finest diplomatist in Europe" once summed up in my hearing his views on this subject by saying, simply, "There's something fine about being decent." A man is going to live much by himself; and surely he is going to die by himself, so why should he not preserve, above all things else, his self-respect?

The other sufficient reason, as I see it, why a man should walk straight is for the sake of home and womanhood. There are bad women; one of the hardest lessons for a chap with fine ideals to learn is that a woman may be a temptress. In the long run, though, the man must save the woman and society. He has an aptitude for considering the larger political order; and he must think of things in their longer reaches. No man is ever so bad that he does not desire his wife to be good; and good women are essential—absolutely essential—to good homes, which, in turn, are the indispensable factor in a high degree of civilization. Anything else than good women presiding over good homes produces a—well, I'll not name names. Since we are now about the grim business of entirely reconstructing civilization, we are bound to take seriously our obligation to create and preserve a noble social system, and one that will be safe for those first factors in democracy, our daughters and sons. Even in the most dissolute of the ancient Roman days those old reprobates took measures to preserve the chastity of the women of their own homes. The Moslems of Turkey, than whom there are no more sensual people on earth, safeguard maidenhood at the peril of life. They do it by outward means, we by the inner principles of both men and women. Religion's part in this I shall not amplify, only remarking that it needs all the assistance of a supernatural faith to keep most of us up to the level of our capabilities.

There you have my views on the three poisonous gases that imperil us in this war: first, "internationalism," with its corollary of pacifism; second, the apotheosis of mere physical safety and comfort; and, third, the relaxing of our Anglo-Saxon ideals of personal chastity. I have written you a long letter; but, as I see before me on my table this portrait of a boy in uniform who is taller than his dad, and, thank God, better equipped for life and fitter to command men and himself, I have been moved to go on and on to the point of tedium. Let me whisper a secret. While it has tickled my vanity to know how proud you are of the old man's little successes, and has been a real spur to me, yet all the while I know, and so should you, that you are my real success. Every line of your clean, strong body, every expression of your alert, steady mind, has been to me a joy beyond all rewards of money or distinction or service. I suppose children never can know until too late what they mean to parents. If this letter were not already so long, I could tell you tales of men known to me personally, and to the whole world, who would gladly give every dollar they possess and every shred of fame if their sons were only honorable, useful, and noble men. I blush to think how often I've boasted of you, my boy. All that ever I dreamed of doing or being I know you will accomplish if you come through this war alive.

As for that, it is in the hands of you and God. I know you will never take an ignoble chance to live or refuse a noble chance to die. Either would be sorrow's crown of sorrow to your mother and me, who have poured into your life more than you can ever surmise—more, even, than we possessed, it seems—of high purpose and expectation and patriotism. You are the flower and fruit of our life; therefore we thank God daily that you are a good soldier of the world's welfare and of the American flag. Yours in an eternal bond of love,

DADDY.

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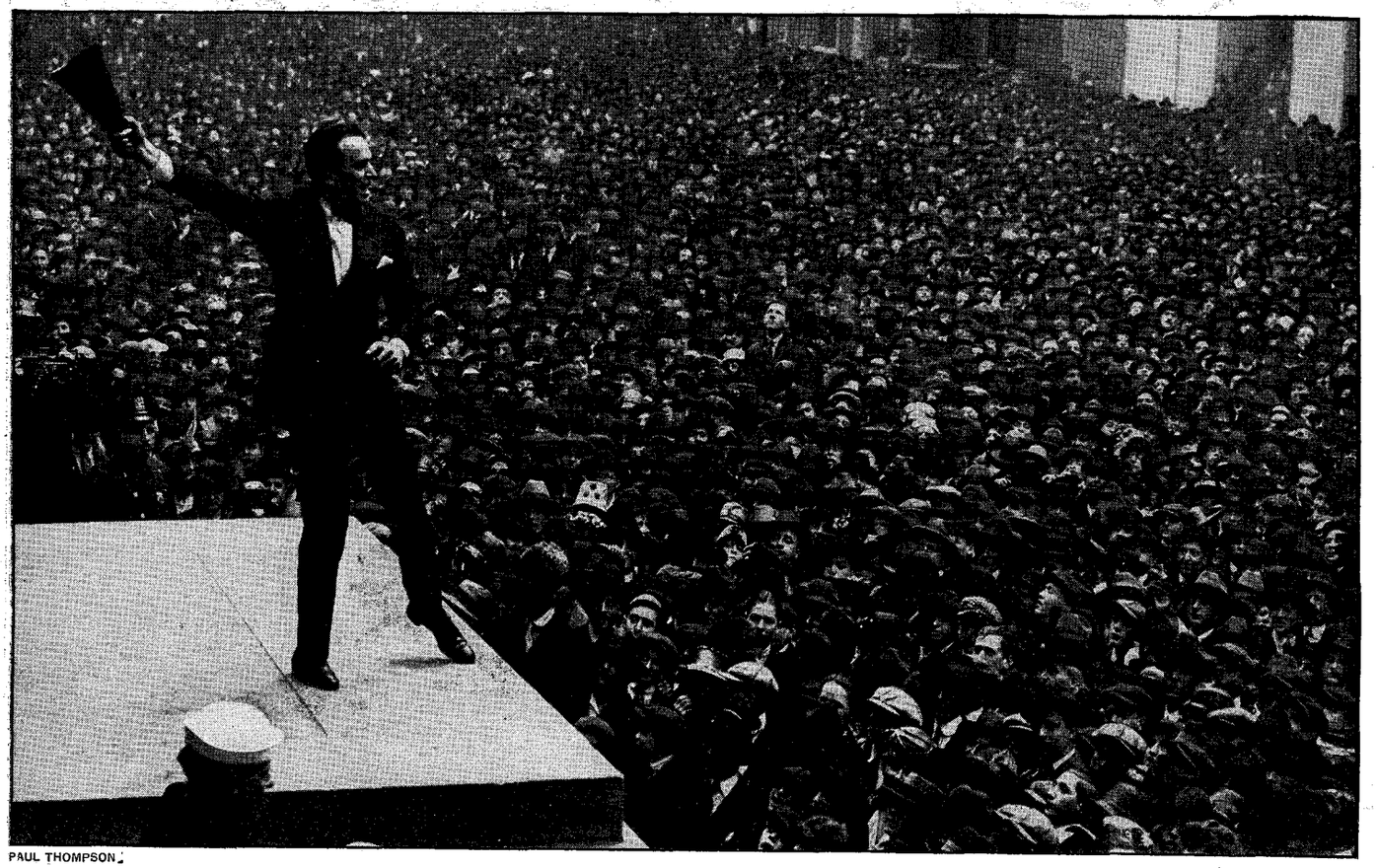
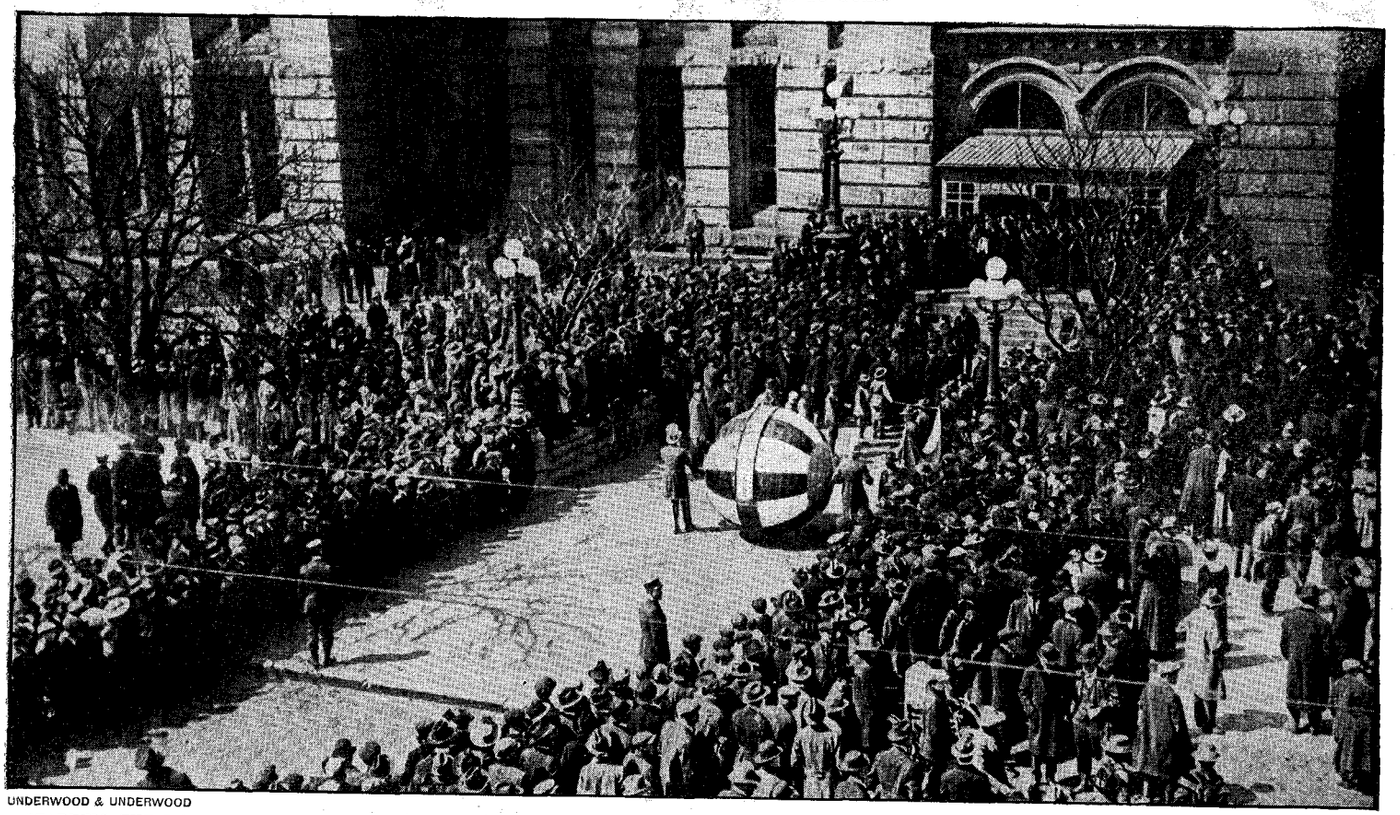
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



PAUL THOMPSON

A CROWD OF LIBERTY BOND BUYERS IN FRONT OF THE SUB-TREASURY IN WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ADDRESSED BY A MOVIE HERO WHOSE NAME WE LEAVE OUR READERS TO GUESS



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

STARTING THE LIBERTY BALL ROLLING FROM THE BUFFALO CITY HALL. IT WILL BE PUSHED BY UNCLE SAM AND LIBERTY BOND BUYERS TO THE NEW YORK CITY HALL, 473 MILES

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

Many ingenious methods of attracting the attention of the American public to the offer of the Third Liberty Loan bonds have been seen since April 6, when the loan was started. The above pictures show two of these methods—the upper picture in New York City, the lower in Buffalo

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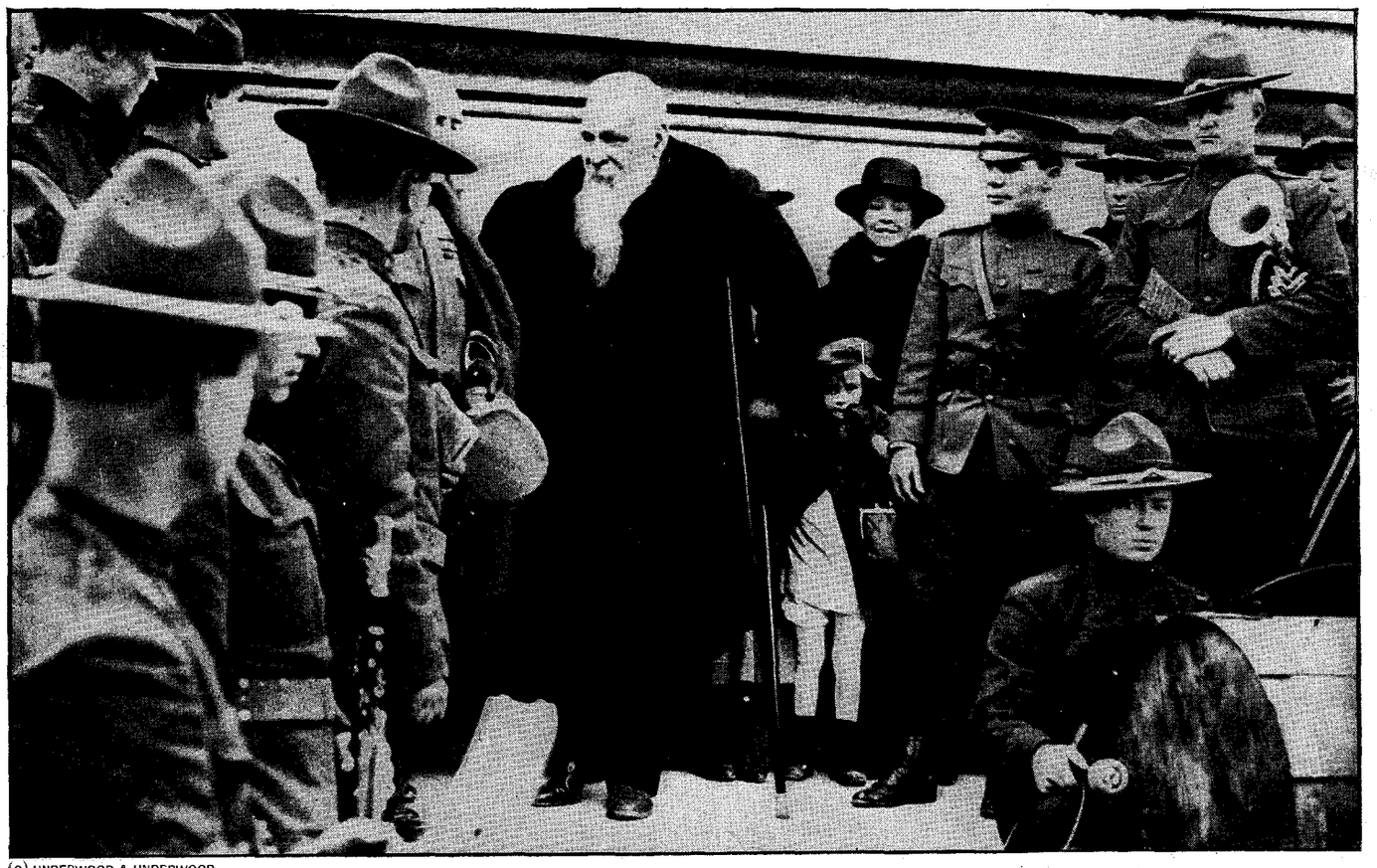

(C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

GENERAL GARIBALDI GREETS AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN ITALY

General Ricciotti Garibaldi, seen in the center of the picture, is the well-known son of an even better known father, Giuseppi Garibaldi, the famous Italian patriot. The group are gathered about the monument of the latter, in Rome. There are of course at present but few American soldiers in Italy. Most of our troops abroad are now fighting in France

CENTRAL NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

WOMEN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN ENGLAND GREETED BY QUEEN MARY

All over England women are cheerfully taking up the burdens the men have laid down to save civilization from the Hun. The picture shows some of these women who have taken up farm work. The scene is on the grounds of Buckingham Palace, with Queen Mary at the right

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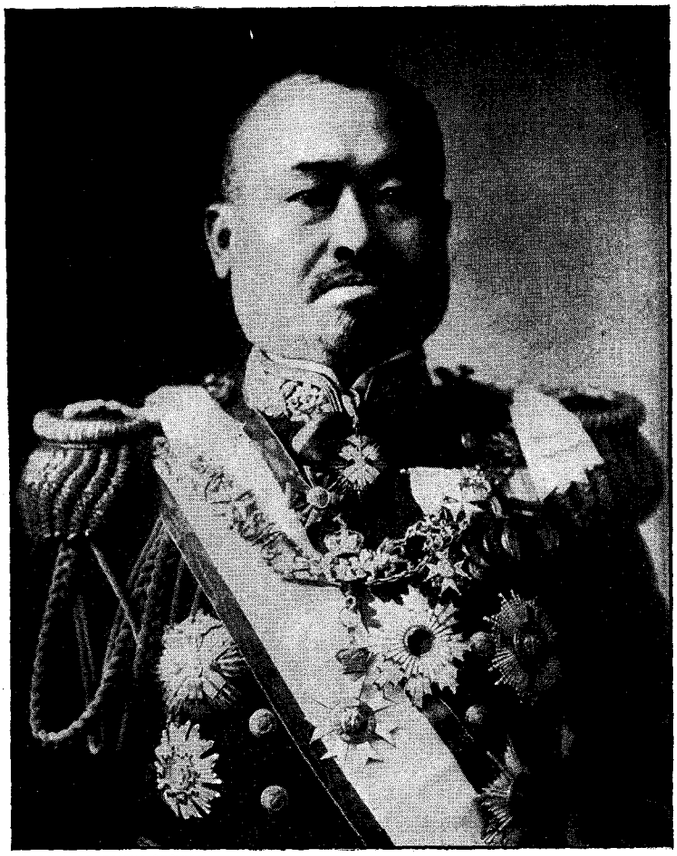
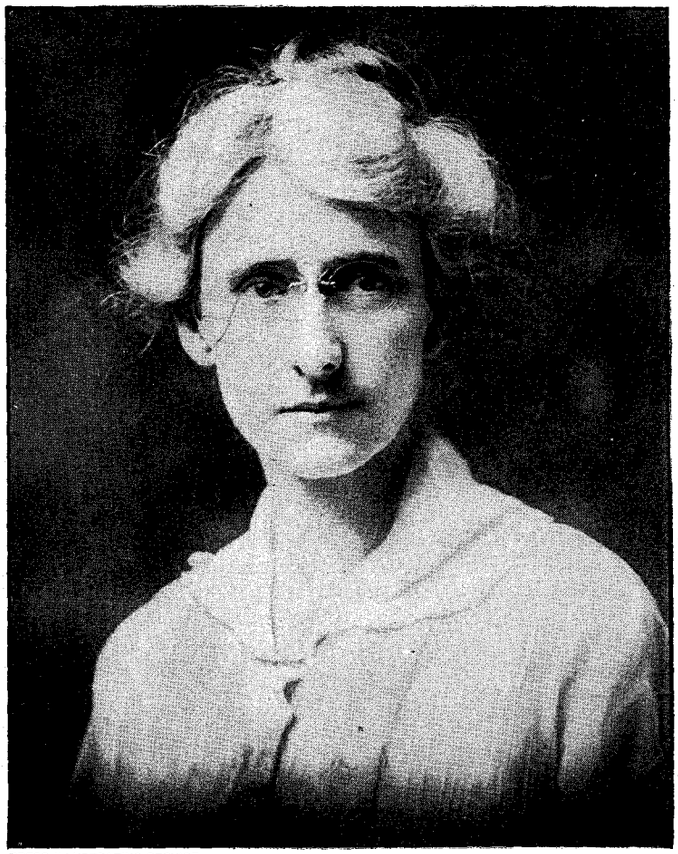


PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

ADMIRAL KATO, COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE NAVAL FORCE AT VLADIVOSTOK

Admiral Kato has, it is stated, issued a proclamation at Vladivostok expressing his sympathy with Russia but stating that the landing of an armed force on Russian territory was necessary to protect the lives and property of Allied subjects



PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

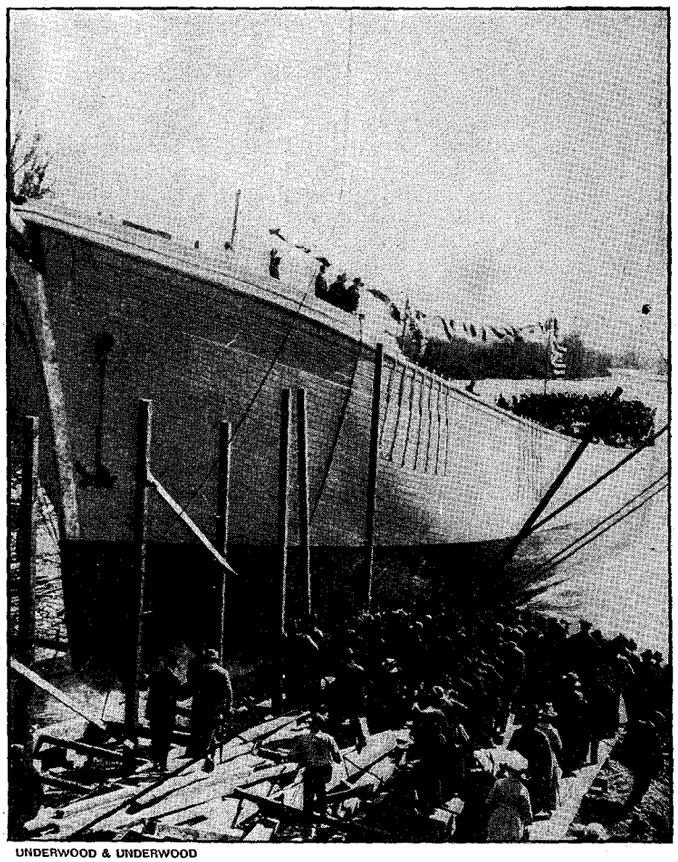
MISS DORA E. THOMPSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS

Miss Thompson, who is a graduate of the New York City Training School for Nurses, holds this responsible position in the office of the Surgeon-General of the Army. The coming months will no doubt place heavy burdens on this branch of the service

(C) HARRIS & EWING

BINOCULARS FOR THE NAVY, DONATED BY PATRIOTIC CITIZENS

The Navy Department has appealed to the public for binoculars, and the picture indicates the generous response to the appeal. The glasses are lent by the donors for the nominal sum of $1 each for the duration of the war



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

LAUNCHING A MOTOR-DRIVEN WOODEN SHIP AT PORTLAND, OREGON

One hundred and fifty of these ships are, it is announced, to be constructed. They are cheaper to build and operate than ordinary steamships, as they burn oil and do not require the elaborate machinery of the common steam vessel

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REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

BY AINO MALMBERG

WHEN a person experiences a religious conversion, the first symptom we notice in him is love toward mankind in general. He is willing to understand and to forgive, and his only concern is how to make other people see the same truth that has given him such overwhelming happiness. He wants to share his joy with others, and he is an ideal propagandist so long as the state of bliss continues. But, unfortunately, it cannot last forever. Disillusion and reaction are bound to come, and when reaction sets in it often turns love into hatred, peace into turmoil.

A nation behaves very much like an individual. When a great awakening takes place, it is followed by a wave of good will and understanding. This was very obvious, for instance, during the first period of the Russian Revolution. Every one shook hands with every one else, and all mankind consisted only of *tavarishtshi*—comrades. But, alas! reaction was sure to come, and it seems to be the law of life that it should be in proportion to the previous manifestations of the best qualities in the soul of a nation.

During such times of awakening, of self-assertion, and of reaction, emotions always rule supreme. Just as an individual who has experienced a great mental change sees everything in the new light which is illuminating his whole being, so does a nation in revolution naturally understand all phenomena in their relationship to the national upheaval that has taken place.

The man who is destined to become a leader in times of revolution must, above all, appeal to the emotions of the masses. All other qualities are of a secondary value in regard to his power as a leader. It happens, therefore, only too often that a man who suddenly rises to a leading position in a period of upheaval is a person whom no one has ever heard of before, and who sinks into oblivion just as quickly as he rose to fame. But for the moment, during the first turmoil of emotions, he can satisfy the yearning of the masses. He has only two weapons by which he can gain leadership—his outer appearance and his eloquence; and he remains a leader just as long as those two weapons retain their power.

Emotions, however, never last very long, and if the leader is only picturesque and eloquent without any more solid qualities he has to go.

The world hardly remembers any longer the first romantic figure in the Russian revolution of 1905, Father Gapon, who led the unarmed masses on Red Sunday to the Winter Palace, where they were mowed down by the Czar's machine guns. Gapon himself was saved by a friend who risked his own life in order to save the leader. The handsome priest with the burning dark eyes, an uplifted crucifix in his hands, was the most stirring and picturesque figure that ever marched at the head of a procession. But his intelligence was in no proportion to his ornamental qualities, and his fall became inevitable. When the name of Father Gapon suddenly flew over the world and his picture was seen in every paper, he seemed to have lost his mental balance and imagined himself to be the great liberator of the Russian nation. He became an easy prey to those who wanted to use his great popularity to further their own purposes. The clever and unscrupulous statesman Count Witte entered into communication with Gapon, and, posing as a liberal, tried to lead, through Gapon, the workingmen of Petrograd the way he wanted. Probably out of sheer simple-mindedness and lack of judgment, Gapon finally drifted low enough to become a tool in the hands of the secret political police, the notorious Okhrana. The same man who had saved Gapon's life on Red Sunday proved the priest's treachery to a group of workingmen, who, in an outburst of fury, assassinated him.

A very characteristic incident also happened in Finland during the bloodless revolution of 1905, when the whole Finnish nation went on strike, in order to win back the laws violated by the Czar. The movement was perfectly spontaneous and self-conscious, and no leader was necessary for attaining the goal. The outward expression of what the nation wanted seemed, however, to require a leader, and at the right moment the leader appeared. Who was he? Certainly not one of the well-known political personalities, nor any of the pillars of society. He was a man whom very few Finns had ever heard of—Captain J. Kock.

Some ten or fifteen years before the revolution he was known among the young girls of Helsingfors by the name of the "handsome lieutenant," and he certainly looked like the romantic hero of a Viking novel: tall and blond, with sky-blue eyes and dark eyebrows. Later on he joined the Socialist party, and his named disappeared from the consciousness of his former friends. When the revolution broke out, he unexpectedly appeared again, and there he sat on horseback, as blond and handsome as ever, and led the processions. He organized the first Red Guard, he made fiery speeches to the crowds, and his leadership lasted just as long as the excitement continued. When the minds of the people calmed down and regular, constructive work began, his part was played out and he emigrated to America, where he led a quiet, uneventful life till his death about two years ago.

An unusual type of a revolutionary leader was Enver Bey, who later on became Enver Pasha, of Turkey. He rose quickly into leadership in the Young Turks' revolution, but, instead of losing his hold on the people, he has remained a leader to this very day. When Enver visited London in the spring of 1910, he was received with great enthusiasm. A dinner was given in his honor by members of Parliament and by ladies and gentlemen of the best London society. It is perfectly inconceivable that either Gapon or Kock could have had the same kind of reception in London. The qualities that made those two men famous were not of the kind that could be understood by people in the calm, well-regulated surroundings of England. Enver Bey was to them, above all, a man of great intelligence and a clever statesman. They paid no attention to the other qualities in him which made him an inspiring leader of a revolution.

At the dinner there were some Finnish and Russian revolutionists present, and when they listened to Lord Buxton's eloquent praise of the wise and sane policy of Enver Bey, which had finally brought about the Young Turks' revolution, they smiled a forgiving smile, because, they thought, after all, how could he be expected to understand? An English writer, who had been in Constantinople when the Young Turks' revolution took place, saw the smile and whispered: "If they [these revolutionists] had seen Enver in the red, gold-embroidered uniform on horseback, or standing on a table urging the soldiers to revolt, they would understand why the masses went wild with enthusiasm. Enver did not do much of the thinking and planning. Talaat Bey was the brain of the revolution. Enver was the youthful symbol of the wishes of the people. Oriental imagination was at once ready to endow him with all the charm of 'The Thousand and One Nights,' and it was only natural that the Sultan's beautiful daughter should be given to him as a reward."

When Enver rose to answer Lord Buxton, he did not give any one the impression of a passionate, uncouth revolutionist who could stand on tables or soap-boxes and make fiery speeches to soldiers or wave the red flag in demonstrations. It was the polished, highly refined diplomat who spoke in eloquent French to his equals. Many years later, when the failure of the Young Turks' revolution had become obvious to the world, it occurred to some of those who had been present at the above-mentioned dinner that perhaps the Turkish cause of freedom would have progressed better had there been less polish and more idealism in its young and clever leader.

In the present Russian Revolution two of the chief leaders, Kerensky and Trotsky, are already either gone or going, and probably many more will have to come and go before the country can start any kind of normal life again. The newspapers all over the world have praised and abused both of them so abundantly that the reading public has had plenty of opportunity to form an opinion. The pictures of eloquent Kerensky or of fierce Trotsky can become clear only when time has placed them at a certain distance. At present they stand much too near to us.

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The appeals of revolutionary leaders to the emotional qualities of the people are, no doubt, made with perfect sincerity, without a shadow of cynicism, even if it sometimes looks as if the effect was well calculated beforehand. It happened during the revolt of the Fortress of Sveaborg, outside Helsingfors, that one of the commanders of the revolutionary forces became convinced that only a miracle could save the situation. Then why not arrange a miracle? He hurried to Helsingfors, chose the prettiest girl among the revolutionists, and explained to her his plan: She should dress in a white flowing robe, and he would bring her a white thoroughbred Arab steed. With a red flag in her hand, she should ride to the soldiers, urging them to win or die. The commander knew his soldiers, their superstitions, their love for melodramatic spectacles, and he apparently considered a Joan of Arc much more in her right surroundings leading soldiers in a revolutionary revolt than, for instance, in a suffrage parade. But the girl in question would not follow him. She thought the plan ridiculous and laughed at the whole idea. Sveaborg was lost.

The average person is somewhat ashamed of emotions and unwilling to build plans on them. Perhaps if he were not, there would be too many revolutions in the world.

"OUR BROTHERS"

BY BESSIE BEATTY

The author was in Petrograd as special correspondent of a California newspaper at the time of the counter-revolution which resulted in the triumph of the Bolsheviki.—THE EDITORS.

"STOP firing."

Nicolai Rogachoff, preparing his battery for another charge, turned in the direction of the command. He found himself looking into the trench-tanned face and wide, round blue eyes of a soldier. Through the low doorway beyond he saw a line of men in coarse dun-colored coats and shaggy sheepskin hats.

It was a gray November evening at a point on the Russian front not far from Dvinsk. Fighting had practically ceased and through the Russian trenches the word had gone that peace was coming. An armistice was to be arranged in a few days and Germany and Austria and all of Russia's allies were to be asked to take part.

Nicolai Rogachoff knew it was coming, but he paid no attention. Each day he fired his usual number of noisy salutes to the trenches across the way and watched the cloud of dust and smoke curl above the farther edges of No Man's Land.

Each day the Germans replied in kind. Sometimes the shots struck home and sometimes they missed. Sometimes there was work for the stretcher-bearers and the doctors. Sometimes there was none.

Nicolai Rogachoff glanced at the soldier in the doorway, shrugged his shoulders, and once more saluted the German line.

"Stop firing, I said."

This time the command came in a sharp, incisive tone and there was that in the wide, round blue eyes of the little soldier that made Nicolai Rogachoff hesitate.

"Who says so?" he asked, defiantly.

"We say so," the soldier answered. His companions pressed closer to the low opening, and an ominous murmur like the growl of a wild beast ran through the crowd.

"Those are our brothers over there," the spokesman continued. "The war is finished. It was the Czar's war. Those are workingmen and peasants, like us, over there in the trenches—they don't want to fight us, and we don't want to fight them. Stop firing."

Nicolai laughed a short, derisive, mirthless little laugh, and turned again to his battery.

"If you don't stop shooting, we will shoot you—I tell you, you're killing our brothers," said the soldier again in the same quiet, final tone.

Nicolai stopped. From that hour the battery was silent.

It was still November.

The armistice had been declared. The great parley at Brest-Litovsk had commenced.

Down from Berlin came a supply of tobacco, accordions, flashlights, bad whisky, Hindenburg *schneights* (knives), and the samples of a wonderful wrist-watch to be delivered, upon order, in three days' time.

Behind the German lines the soldier merchants set up their wares, and the Russians with the worn boots and the faded, coarse, dun-colored coats walked out across No Man's Land to trade with them.

The Germans asked for soap, bread, and clothing. Also, they would sell for rubles—old picture rubles of the Czar's régime. They turned up their noses at "Kerensky" money, and would have none of the new Bolshevist issue.

The Russian soldiers had little bread to give them—they had all too little for themselves—and less clothing. But they told their German brothers, with shining, thankful eyes, how glad they were that peace was coming; that they would no longer have to kill each other. They advised them to go home and make a revolution, as they had done, and promised that in this new world of brothers there should be an end to wars.

It was January, and Petrograd. The great chaste white hall of Smolney Institute was packed with men in faded dun-colored coats; unshaven men—dirty, uncouth, uneducated men; men with the gift of tongues and the faith of little children. There were hundreds of them, with wide, round, simple, credulous eyes, full of a great dream and a greater trust.

It was of peace they talked—always of peace and the coming of the wonderful new world of the brothers.

"What will you do if the Germans will not accept the Russian terms?" I ventured to ask one of them. "But they must accept," he answered me, with finality. "Our brothers in the German trenches will never advance against us."

"But suppose they do?" I insisted. "Suppose they try to take Petrograd—what will you do then?"

He shook his head, wondering at my skepticism. "O thou of little faith!" his eyes seemed to say.

"But they are our brothers, they will disobey their officers. They will make a revolution, as we have done," his words answered.

I asked the same question many times that night of many men, and always the reply was the same.

It was late afternoon again, but February. A shudder passed through the little snow-clad village nestling there behind the Dvinsk lines.

Word had come that the Germans were advancing. There was a hurried gathering. Some were for fleeing, others counseled waiting.

"It is a mistake," said a white-bearded peasant; "we are not at war. They are our brothers—we must go and tell them."

They appointed a committee, as they always do in revolutionary Russia, and they started forth with a white flag.

The rumor had been too true. A little distance from the village they met the advancing Germans. They held their white flag bravely aloft, and a soldier spokesman commenced explaining: "It is all a mistake—Russia is not at war—our German brothers do not—"

The sentence was never finished.

The committee did not go back to the village that night. Instead, to the waiting women with the *platoks* on their heads, the frightened children clinging to their wide calico skirts and with the terrible nameless fear in their eyes, there came the Germans.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of April 17, 1918

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: "Force to the Utmost."
Reference: Pages 614, 615.
Questions:

1. What is the purpose of the military masters of Germany? Can you present proofs of President Wilson's statement of their purpose? 2. For what reasons can "the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty" play no part in Germany's programme? 3. If Germany should effect her purposes, what would America be compelled to do? What would *you* have to do? 4. What led President Wilson to say that America must use "force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit"? 5. Write an editorial of two or three hundred words on Germany, taking for your title "By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them." 6. The following books lend weight to President Wilson's Baltimore (Force) Speech: "Face to Face with Kaiserism," by J. W. Gerard (Doran); "The Soul of Germany," by T. F. A. Smith (Doran); "The United States and Pan-Germania," by André Chéradame (Scribners).

B. Topic: A Conflict of Racial Ideas
Reference: Pages 627, 628, 632.
Questions:

1. Dr. Vesnitch tells us that races which represent "the spirit of conquest and autocracy" and other races that "represent the spirit of liberty and justice . . . have been in opposition for twenty centuries." Verify this statement, beginning with the appearance of the Cimbri and Teutones (Germanic tribes) in northern Italy, 113 B.C. 2. Does history prove that the Germans "have never brought freedom to other nations"? 3. From this article what do you learn about the ideals and practices of the Serbs? 4. How much interest have the German rulers had in the creation and preservation of international law? Why so? 5. Trace the influence of Great Britain, France, and the United States upon public law and the cause of right and freedom. 6. Excellent books: "Modern European History," by C. D. Hazen (Holt); "The German Empire between Two Wars," by R. H. Fife (Macmillan); "American Diplomacy," by C. R. Fish (Holt); "Dramatic Moments in American Diplomacy," by R. Page (Doubleday, Page).

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Is Lynching a Good Way to Fight Germany?
Reference: Page 609.
Questions:

1. According to The Outlook, what is the "at least one redeeming feature" of the hanging of Praeger? What does this feature suggest to you? 2. How is it possible for a person to be a real traitor and not a legal traitor? What changes, if any, would you suggest in the legal definition of treason? 3. Discuss how you think our Government should deal with seditionists, disloyalists, traitors, and spies. 4. Do you think any person should ever be hanged by a mob? Tell why. 5. Do you think American lawmakers should respond to the will of the community more quickly and more frequently than they do? Illustrate. 6. Does this lynching affair represent the spirit of America? Discuss the meaning of the spirit of America. 7. You will enjoy and be greatly benefited by reading two books by Henry van Dyke: "The Spirit of America" (Macmillan) and "The Americanism of Washington" (Harpers).

B. Topic: Cartoons of the Week.
Reference: Page 611.
Questions:

1. Discuss the events in current history that serve as the background for each one of these cartoons. 2. Do you think the cartoonist in each case has done well in naming and drawing the cartoon? Give reasons. 3. Rename each cartoon and tell why you selected the names. 4. Can you suggest a proposition for discussion which would include the subject-matter represented by all of these cartoons? Discuss the proposition. 5. What lessons for every American and for the United States as a Government do you see in these cartoons?

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. In a democracy there is no time when public criticism is out of place. 2. America has done all that could justly and reasonably be expected of her after a year at war. 3. President Wilson has not judged the purposes of Germany severely enough.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for April 17, 1918. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Empire, disillusionment, misprize, righteous force (615); Celts, civilization, importunate, ikons, hate (627); republican, profanation, incarnate, the Druids, cataclysm (628); naturalization, custody, dissemination, reprisal, reaction, seditionists, disloyalists, traitors, spies (609).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application

"JUSTICE TO THE MOUNTAIN"

In a recent issue [August 29, 1917] The Outlook disposed of the long contention over the name of The Mountain in line with the cavalier judgment of Dr. C. Hart Merriam, whose argument led to that of the United States Geographic Board. Had the editors seen that mass of evidence, which included a petition of a congress of representatives of all the Northwestern Indian tribes, they would hardly have offered Whistler's "I am not arguing with you, I am telling you" as the attitude of those advocating the change of the official name. This, following, is their argument:

Rainier is the name of an English naval officer who fought the colonies throughout the Revolutionary War. He never saw The Mountain nor was identified with it in any way. George Vancouver, who gave his name to it, was not the discoverer of The Mountain. Robert Gray, an American, and two Spanish explorers saw The Mountain two years before Vancouver arrived. Vancouver's maps, carrying the name, were promptly published by Great Britain to further the purpose of King George to appropriate to the crown all this Northwestern country. Vancouver is distinguished in history for a vicious and unreasonable hatred of Americans and for his dishonorable efforts to discredit and rob them of the fruits of their enterprise and toil. (See Greenhow's "History of Oregon," page 256.)

The name Rainier, which he bestowed, was fixed to The Mountain twenty-five years ago by the United States Board of Geographic Names, acting at the behest of a United States Senator at a time when the Indian name was in almost universal use. The Senator lived in Seattle, and his only interest in the matter was to work harm to a town which years before had taken as its own name the name of the mountain in the immediate presence of which it stood, but which town had suddenly become a lively competitor of the Senator's home town. Seattle openly gloried in the achievement at the time, nor has it ever denied the truth of this charge, made ten thousand times. A feud resulted which survives to embarrass a new generation. By agreement last year of all parties, expressed through a legislative memorial, indorsed by every newspaper in the State and the great newspapers of Portland, Oregon—*the newspapers of the now great city of Seattle taking the lead* in most generous fashion—the Geographic Board was asked to change the official name. The Board refused. The action was taken at a secret executive session attended by but twelve members of the Board, several of whom had not been present at the open hearing and knew nothing of our case. At this secret meeting and under such circumstances Dr. Merriam made his plea for "sustaining the previous action of the Board." Three of the twelve voted not to sustain that previous action.

Our appeal, indorsed by former British Ambassador James Bryce, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles F. Lummis, Bailey Willis, Herbert Quick, John Oliver La Gorce, of the "Geographic Magazine," and scores of men like that, is now to the people of the United States. The question is, Which name—the beautiful and descriptive name the Indians gave it, or a name bestowed in hatred and sustained only in jealousy and hatred, "a blot on the whole Northwest"? Will the people of Tacoma have to change the name of their town if they are to see justice done this wonderful mountain? While cities (one in Australia),

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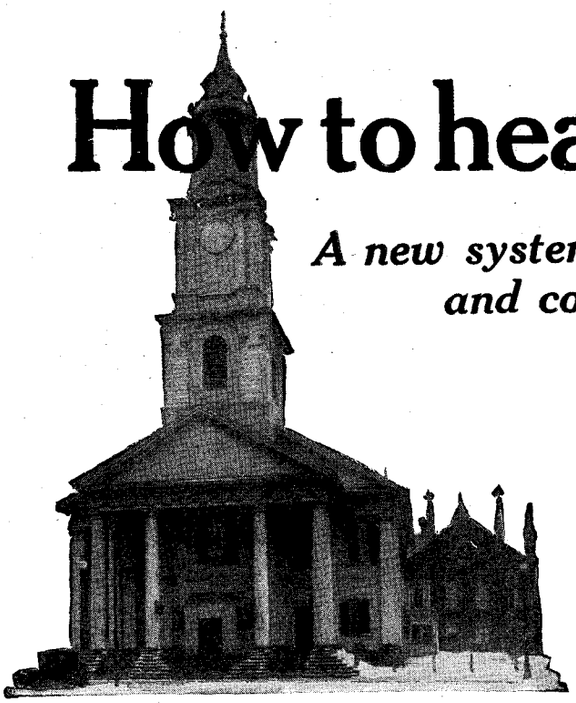
How to heat a church

A new system, cheaper to begin with and costs less to operate



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The trouble is that *no furnace* is built to heat different parts of a building intermittently.

When the trustees are hard-headed business men, they see that a furnace, expressly planned to supply heat constantly and *evenly*, day and night, cannot be operated intermittently and jerkily, without fearful waste. Therefore they demand a radically different type for heating their church.

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Grinnell Ready-Heat turns itself on only in the room or rooms to be used. By thermostatic control it heats the room quickly to any desired temperature and holds it there, without any further attention.

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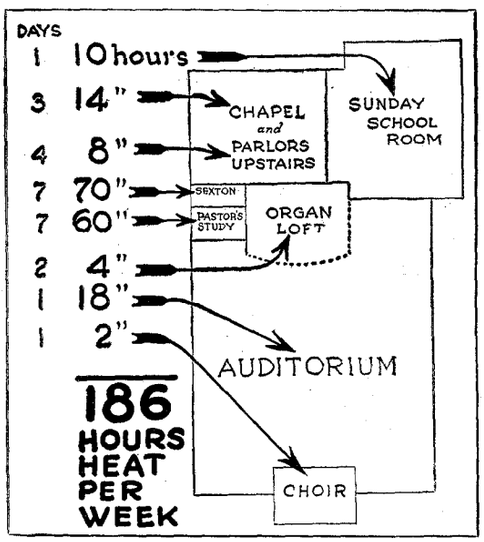

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"*Justice to The Mountain*" (*Continued*)

ships, buildings, parks, the world around, adopt this name because of its sonorous beauty alone, is that which gave the word to the world, the meaning of which word it is—The Mountain—to stand forever as the one thing on earth denied the lawful right to use it—its own name? Which name for this "most majestic natural monument on earth," located in the State called Washington—which name (Peter) Rainier or Tacoma (The Mountain)?

S. W. WALL,
Executive Secretary the Justice-to-the-Mountain Committee.

Tacoma, Washington.

JOHN MUIR MISQUOTED

Human memory is a treacherous thing, particularly when it ventures to quote, second hand, words uttered many years ago by a person now dead. These remarks are called forth by a short article entitled "A Friendly Act," by Mr. W. H. Hamby, who quotes Mr. John Vance Cheney as his authority, published in The Outlook for January 30, 1918. In this article John Muir, telling of a night spent in the mountains by a crevasse where steam was escaping, is made to say:

> In the night I dozed, and waked to feel something warm on my face that did not feel like steam. I did not stir, but opened my eyes very slowly. It was a grizzly bear licking my face!

Now Muir never had any such experience as this, and never said that he did, unless joking, and he rarely, if ever, joked in this way. He was a great talker, and loved to tell of his experiences in the wilderness, but he was a truthful man, not given to drawing on his imagination. Having known him for many years, and having been with him on various field trips in California and Alaska, I have heard him relate more than once his experiences with bears—of which, by the way, there were only two. These he published in his book entitled "Our National Parks."

The article referred to in The Outlook gives another second-hand alleged quotation from Muir, concerning a bear encountered by him when picking berries. As published in The Outlook the story runs:

> You know what acres of blackberries grow up in the mountains. They were ripe, and I waded into a patch to help myself. There was a scuffing noise fifteen feet away, and I saw an old grizzly also helping himself. His method was to reach out and rake in an armful, eating berries, tops and all. That old grizzly looked at me in a way that suggested I was an intruder, a trespasser, committing a willful misdemeanor.
>
> I returned his look in the friendliest sort of way, trying to convey to him the impression that I had no thought of intrusion; that I admitted the berry patch was his, but in passing had merely stopped to taste a mouthful of berries—and that I was going on in a minute.
>
> "I did," smiled John Muir, "in less than a minute, for he did not seem to get my impression, but started to gather me in with his next armful of blackberry vines."

By comparing this very inaccurate statement with Muir's own description of the incident ("Our National Parks," pp. 174–177), it will be seen that the distance between Muir and the bear was not fifteen feet, but "a dozen yards or so;" that the animal was not a grizzly, but a cinnamon (a color phase of the common black bear); and that, instead of attempting to gather him in "with his next armful of blackberry vines," it gazed at him for a short time and then withdrew in a dignified manner.

Washington, D. C. C. HART MERRIAM.

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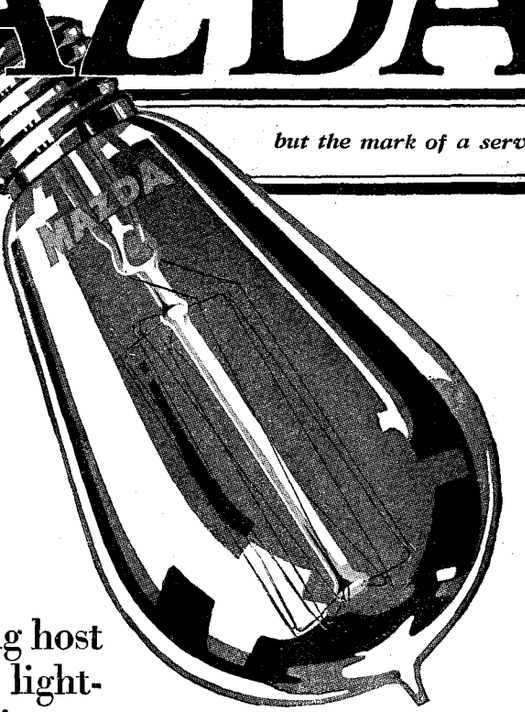

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THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Flower of the Chapdelaines (The). By George W. Cable. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.35.

In this ingeniously constructed story several tales of old-time life in Louisiana are so woven together that they really constitute one novel of life and character. Mr. Cable returns, to the delight of the reader, to his charming delineations of Creole character, social manners and customs, and delightful dialect. One almost feels as if he were reading a new volume of "Old Creole Days."

House of Whispers (The). By William Johnston. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.40.

This story of theft and mystery is by the author of the very popular story entitled "Limpy." Its plot is laid in New York City and its incidents pertain to life in the modern luxurious apartment-house.

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

History of Architecture (A). By Fiske Kimball, M.Arch., Ph.D., and George Harold Edgell, Ph.D. Illustrated. (Harper's Fine Art Series.) Harper & Brothers, New York. $3.50.

Museum Ideals of Purpose and Method. By Benjamin Ives Gilman. (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.) Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.

Science and Practice of Photography (The). By John R. Roebuck, Ph.D. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

An excellent and comprehensive manual of the standard processes of photography. The book is not intended for the enlightenment of so-called "advanced workers," but will prove useful in both interesting and informing readers who have begun to take up the practical side of an art that presents ever-widening possibilities of utility and entertainment.

BIOGRAPHY

Autobiography of a Pennsylvanian (The). By Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. Illustrated. The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. $3.

Governor Pennypacker's autobiography has a double interest. His career covered a most eventful period of American history, of which he was himself a part. His personality was that of a typical American man of affairs—forceful, many-sided, unconventional. His book will be read with great interest—the "Miniatures" in especial, in which he gives pen portraits of his contemporaries. He writes with a critical, sometimes mordant, pen. One gets the impression of a keen but cold observer, absolutely and sometimes ungraciously candid, but lacking the sympathy and charm that the men who have written the world's great autobiographies have had in full measure.

History of the Life and Death, Virtues and Exploits of General George Washington (A). With Curious Anecdotes Equally Honourable to Himself and Exemplary to His Young Countrymen. By Mason L. Weems. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.50.

All Americans have heard the story about George Washington and the cherry tree; many will like to read it as it originally appeared in the book that made it famous. This edition—the eighty-first of Parson Weems's quaintly written biography—also contains some old woodcuts of the first edition, and is printed in very readable form.

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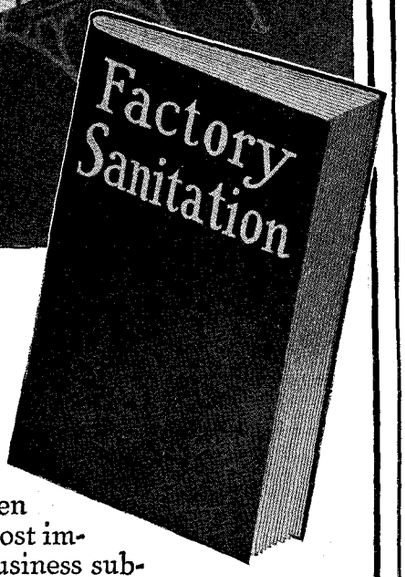

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BOSTON.....186 DEVONSHIRE	*CANTON.....1106 SECOND ST. N. E.	*HOUSTON.....PRESTON & SMITH
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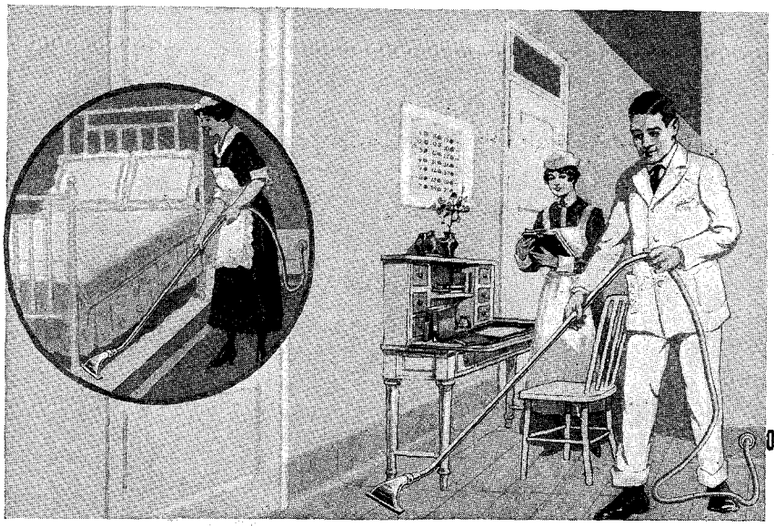

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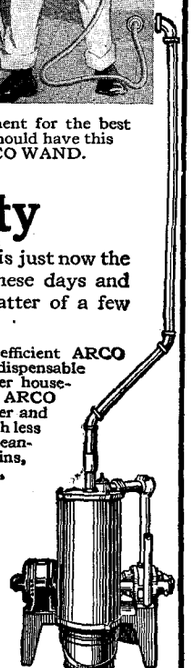

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Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. The department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

WOMEN IN MUNITIONS WORK

(*From the "Iron Age"*)

While conditions in this country by no means have reached the point that made wholesale employment of female labor in munitions factories a necessity, as in England, an increasing number of American manufacturers are substituting women for men in the lighter forms of work. England has employed women on work as laborious as the machining of 6-inch shells, but their employment in this country has been largely confined to fuse work and similar operations which can be performed on drill presses, screw machines, and other smaller tools.

A Dayton, Ohio, factory is employing close to 5,000 women in this manner; a Baltimore, Maryland, munition maker now has about 1,800 at work; and in various other industrial centers women are being employed in gradually increasing numbers. A Bloomfield, New Jersey, fuse maker is now seeking a considerable force of women, and the factories of Jersey City, New Jersey, have decided to try them as a means of solving the labor shortage there. At a meeting of Jersey City manufacturers to discuss the labor question the statement was made by the employment director of the city of Rochester, New York, that machine shops in his city had found women more efficient than men in certain classes of work. He said that there is a "wonderful field for women in the machine shop."

Varying conditions have led to the employment of women. In some cities employers have been driven to it by the shortage of male labor. A Baltimore manufacturer believes it to be patriotic policy to employ women on work which they can do as well as men, so that more men may be released for the shipyards and other heavier forms of labor where women cannot so satisfactorily be used. In most cases the women receive the same pay as men for the same work. Fuse makers in particular report that women have more patience with such small operations as drill press work, which becomes deadly monotonous to men workers.

PERMANENT FIREPROOF BUILDINGS FOR MUNITION WORKS

(*From "Construction"*)

When the European war started in 1914, munition factories everywhere sprang into existence, and many of these were temporary and cheap structures, intended only for the period of the war. The folly of erecting buildings of this type has been proved by the great number of fires which have started in plants making war supplies, and many of the explosions which have completely destroyed entire plants have been caused by fires starting within the plants.

As opposed to this policy of constructing cheap, temporary buildings, the Colt's

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Permanent Fireproof Buildings for Munition Works
(Continued)

Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, erected high-grade permanent reinforced concrete buildings, and the Aberthaw Construction Company has been called upon three times to carry out the work of erection.

The first of these structures was the Commercial Building, erected in the spring of 1916. Foundations were begun for the Commercial Building in February, and the building was completed in June, 1916.

Military activities necessitated additional facilities, and in order to increase their production of United States Army revolvers Aberthaw was called in to construct a four-story building, 490 feet long by 60 feet wide, with wings at each end approximately 60 feet square.

The building attracted Nation-wide publicity on account of the speed with which it was erected, the contractor requiring forty days from foundation to roof. The progress schedule was made up at the beginning of the job and was published broadcast in the magazines by means of circular letters, and notices were posted around the plant so that every workman knew exactly what had to be done and when the job had to be completed.

In addition to this fact, the construction work ran into freezing weather in the late fall, and, although this presented additional obstacles, it did not hinder the rapid completion of the job.

Four months later, in April, 1917, the Aberthaw Company was called in for the third time for a new building—in this case a one-story building 490 feet 6 inches long by 260 feet 6 inches wide.

The policy of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company in erecting permanent fireproof buildings of this kind is certainly commendable. Such buildings can be erected with the utmost speed when undertaken by a large contracting organization, and are a permanent asset requiring no repairs or maintenance.

A TRAVELING ARGUMENT AGAINST WASTE

(From the "Iron Age")

A novel scheme was decided upon by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to bring home to the employees some idea of the amount of food products and manufacturing material wasted each day in its plant at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania A storage battery truck was fitted up as a traveling exhibit and driven up and down the shop aisles. The truck was loaded with a collection of the food wasted by the employees, including bread, butter, cake, crackers, pickles, cheese, fruit, etc., as well as copper, zinc, lead, mica, rubber, felt, gum, and similar manufacturing materials much of which could be used again to advantage. A large sign was placed over the truck calling attention to the load.

It is estimated that the foodstuffs wasted per day amounted to between $35 and $50, the cost of which comes out of the employees' pockets. The waste of the manufacturing material runs into hundreds of dollars daily, and would be a total loss to the company were it not for the fact that a force of men is continually employed assorting this apparently scrap material, and either turning it back to the stock-room for use in the plant or classifying it so that the highest price may be obtained for it as scrap.

There Are Guns
That Send Out Joys

There are guns in our mills which boom every minute, to send out airy grain foods which taste like bubbled nuts.

Whole grains of rice or wheat go in them. Or pellets of hominy. And they come out airy, flaky tidbits, eight times former size.

That's how Puffed Grains are made—by Prof. Anderson's process. Their flavor comes through an hour of toasting in a fearful heat. Their flimsy texture comes through steam explosion. A hundred million food cells in each kernel are thus blown to pieces.

Why This Bubble Form?

Many people think we do this to make fascinating morsels. To make grain foods flavory, thin and flimsy so they fairly melt away. To make them food confections.

But a college professor—a scientist—invented this strange process. And the only object was to fit whole grains to easily digest.

Ordinary cooking, baking or toasting breaks part of the food cells in grain. But our method alone breaks them all.

So these are the ideal grain foods. Every granule is fitted for digestion. Every atom feeds.

That's why these three grains—which can be puffed—should be largely served in puffed form. That is their most delightful form. It is their hygienic form. Served at any time—at meals or between meals—they avoid any tax on the stomach.

If you knew Puffed Grains as experts know them you would serve them many times as often. There is nothing like them—nothing in grain food so attractive, nothing so perfectly prepared.

Puffed Rice **Corn Puffs** **Puffed Wheat**

Each 15c Except in Far West

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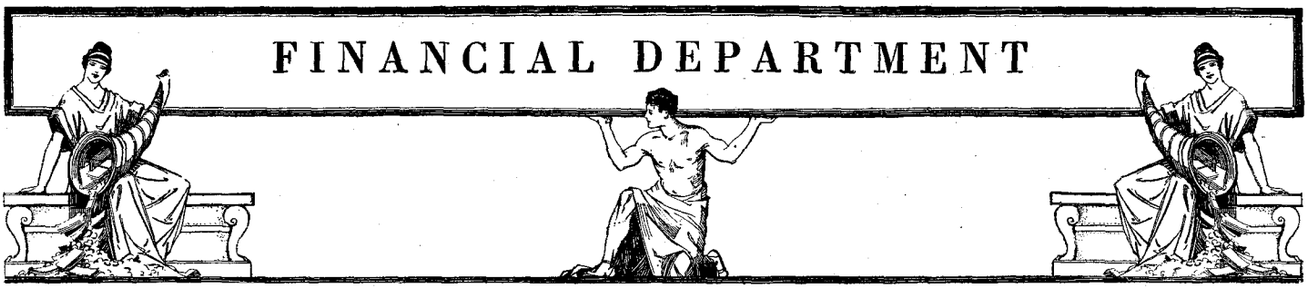

All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

To the 100,000,000 People and the 10,000,000 Bond Holders in America

THERE are now more than 10,000,000 bond holders in the United States, as against only 300,000 a year ago. The sale of the three Liberty Loans has made this a nation of bond buyers—most of them lacking experience in investment and without facilities for safekeeping their securities.

We offer to all investors the following invaluable service:

1. We solicit orders for Liberty Bonds in all denominations (without profit or commission).
2. We will store Liberty Bonds in our vaults without charge, clipping the coupons, if desired, and remitting to bondholders.
3. We will make collateral loans on such bonds.
4. We advise all investors to hold Liberty Bonds until maturity. However, should an emergency make it necessary to turn bonds into cash, we will sell them for the owners at the market price at a nominal charge.
5. Our statistical department is ready at any time to furnish full and accurate information on the various Liberty Loans, their conversion privileges, market, and the like, for the guidance of investors.

We invite all investors to make subscriptions for Liberty Bonds through us and to call at any of our offices and let us explain our Liberty Bond service in further detail. If unable to call, write us today for particulars.

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 — Incorporated

NEW YORK, 150 Broadway
CHICAGO, Straus Building
DETROIT, Penobscot Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, Loeb Arcade Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, Crocker Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, Republic Bldg.
DAYTON, Lindsey Bldg.

Thirty-six years without loss to any investor

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FRAUDULENT FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

THE Investment Bankers' Association of America has issued a statement to the public on "Fraudulent Financial Advertising." It ought to be read by every investor who is tempted to risk his money in enterprises advertised in "circus-poster" manner.

We reprint from the pamphlet the following:

The reason that so many millions of dollars annually are sunk in worthless securities is that the sellers of such so-called investments make alluring promises of great profits to be derived from a few dollars. If deliberate misrepresentations and recklessly loose statements are eliminated from advertising and circular matter, get-rich-quick operators will not be able to make their fraudulent schemes pay.

In investments one does not get something for nothing any more readily than in any other branch of merchandising. It is entiring misleading, therefore, to use statements which will lead investors to believe this to be possible, such as the following taken from one piece of copy advertising a promotion that failed utterly:

"The best investment ever offered to the American public."

"Immense profits on small investments."

"$1,000,000 a month profits."

"You take no chance"

"Golden Harvest."

Some of the other more dangerous bad practices which invariably mislead are the following:

Trading on reputation or earning power of another company, such as implying that a new automobile company will be as successful as the Ford Motor Company, or using a name which sounds similar to a well-known trade name to imply that the well-known person or corporation is interested in the new company.

Offering securities where the corporation has not a well-defined financial plan calculated to carry the company through poor times as well as good times.

Giving undue importance to the name of the banks acting as trustee or registrar, and implying thereby that these banks in any way are responsible for the securities. The fee for such services paid to banks or trust companies is very small, and the services do not insure safety of securities.

Offering to let people in on the ground floor.

Stating that securities are as safe as Government bonds.

The use, by a dealer concern, of a name which implies that it is a bank or trust company when it is not such.

Using the word guarantee as applying to the security when no guaranty exists.

Playing up subheads in copy on one subject-matter in such a way as to make it appear that the subhead emphasizes the security, such as a guaranty on a part of an automobile by a manufacturer as implying that the stock for sale is guaranteed by that manufacturer, etc.

The appeal to patriotism, except in the case of selling "Liberty" bonds.

Offering to give "Liberty" bonds away with so many shares of suspicious stock.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Will you kindly give me a list of six or eight good stocks and an equal number of bonds which you believe are now cheap and are bound to appreciate in value?

A. We dislike very much to recommend particular issues and at the same time make a flat prediction that they will advance in market value. In times like these, no one can predict with any degree of certainty what is going to happen in the world, and especially what is going to happen to securities. We all know, of course, that one of the effects of the war has been to raise the rate of interest, and as interest rates go up prices of securities having a more or less fixed rate of return naturally decline. In other words, prices of securities adjust themselves in the market to the rate of interest. When 4 per cent is a normal interest for good long-term loans, high-grade 4 per cent bonds will sell around par. But when interest rates advance to 6 per cent, then 6 per cent bonds will sell around par, and 4 per cent bonds, naturally, will sell considerably below par.

If the war continues any considerable length of time (and there is no guarantee that it will not), there will be a further enormous destruction of capital, and increasing rates of interest will be paid by the belligerent Governments for new loans. The effect of this will be to depress the prices of ordinary corporation securities.

As we have repeatedly said in the Financial Department of The Outlook, we believe that the best investment for any American to make in these days is in the securities of his Government. One who has $1,000 to invest may now obtain through the purchase of Liberty Bonds $42.50 interest a year, and the second Liberty 4s have recently sold on a 4½ per cent basis.

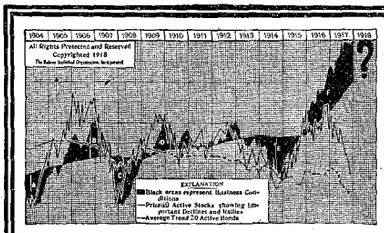
But it must not be forgotten that many private corporations and many private borrowers—farmers, for example—are engaged in supplying the Government with the materials it needs for the prosecution of the war. These companies and individuals when they are in need of new capital to expand their productive power certainly deserve to have the capital. It is in the National interest that a market be found for their securities. The Government at present, through the Capital Issues Committee, at Washington, passes upon all new applications for capital and approves all that are in the National interest.

Among the many high-grade bonds now selling at attractive prices are these:

Railroads.	Maturity.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad First Consolidated Mortgage 4s	July 1, 1952
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Prior Lien Mortgage 3½s	July 1, 1925
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway General Mortgage Series C4½s	May 1, 1989
Illinois Central Railroad Refunding Mortgage 4s	Nov. 1, 1955
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4s	July 1, 1938
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 4½s	Oct. 1, 2013
Northern Pacific Railway General Mortgage 3s	Jan. 1, 2047
Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage 4½s	June 1, 1965
Union Pacific Railroad First Lien and Refunding Mortgage 4s	June 1, 2008
Southern Pacific Railroad First Refunding Mortgage 4s	Jan. 1, 1955

Public Utilities.	Maturity.	Price About.	Yield About.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Collateral Trust 4s	July 1, 1929	82	6.20%
Consolidated Gas Co. (N. Y.) Convertible Debenture 6s	Feb. 1, 1920	101	5.40%

(*Continued on following page*)


1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918
All Rights Protected and Reserved Copyrighted 1918
EXPLANATION
Black areas represent Business Conditions
—Prices of Active Stocks showing important Declines and Rallies
—Average Trend 20 Active Bonds

Is This A Good Time To Buy?

Will there be a spurt or a falling off? Babson Service tells you what to expect—reliably forecasts the long swings of the market.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free. Write to Dept. O-19 of

Babson's Statistical Organization

Advisory Building Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Character in the World

NOT ONE DOLLAR LOST ON A DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGE IN SIXTY YEARS

No Investor has ever foreclosed a Mortgage, taken a foot of land or lost a dollar on a Danforth Farm Mortgage. For further information regarding our Farm Loans and Bonds write for Booklet and Investors' List No. 58.

A·G·Danforth·&·Co

BANKERS Founded A.D. 1858

WASHINGTON - ILLINOIS

7%

BONDS ISSUED BY CITIES OF CALIFORNIA

For the Improvement of Streets

Write for Circular O-8 and Prices

OAKLAND STREET IMPROVEMENT BOND CO.
HALL & JENNISON, Oakland, Calif.

PROFITS From Investments

Your investment profits depend on something more than the mere decision to buy stocks or bonds.

Any broker can execute orders for securities when you so desire.

But it is the knowledge of WHEN and HOW best to buy that makes investments profitable to you.

Our fortnightly publication

Investment Opportunities

tells WHEN—and our copyrighted TWENTY PAYMENT BOOKLET tells HOW. Both sent gratis upon request for 63-OL.

SLATTERY & CO (Inc)

Investment Securities

(Founded 1908)

40 Exchange Place New York

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Question and Answer (Continued)

Public Utilities.	Maturity.	Price About.	Yield About.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. First and Refunding 5s	Jan. 1, 1966	84	6.00%
Laclede Gas Light Co. (St. Louis) First 5s	May 1, 1919	98	6.75%
Western Union Telegraph Co. Funding and Real Estate 4½s	May 1, 1950	87	5.35%
Industrials.			
American Agricultural Chemical Co. First Convertible 5s	Oct. 1, 1928		
American Can Co. 15-Year Debenture Sinking Fund 5s	Feb. 1, 1928		
American Smelting and Refining Co. First 5s	Apr. 1, 1947		
Armour & Co. Real Estate First 4½s	June 1, 1939		
Bethlehem Steel Co. First Extension Sinking Fund 5s	Jan. 1, 1926		
Central Leather Co. First Lien 5s	Apr. 1, 1925		
Republic Iron and Steel Co. Sinking Fund Mortgage 5s	Apr. 1, 1940		
United States Rubber Co. First and Refunding 5s	Jan. 1, 1947		
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. First 15-Year 5s	Dec. 1, 1923		
Western Electric Co. First 5s	Dec. 31, 1922		
Foreign Governments.			
American Foreign Securities Secured Notes 5s	Aug 1, 1919		
Anglo-French External Loan 5s	Oct. 15, 1920		
City of Paris External Loan 6s	Oct. 15, 1921		
Dominion of Canada Notes 5s	Aug. 1, 1919		
Dominion of Canada External Loan Gold 5s	Apr. 1, 1926		
French Republic Secured Convertible 5½s	Apr. 1, 1919		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Secured 5s	Sept. 1, 1918		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Secured Convertible 5½s	Feb. 1, 1919		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Secured 5½s	Nov. 1, 1919		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Secured 5½s	Nov. 1, 1921		

Among the industrial preferred stocks the following are recommended:

	Per Cent.
American Beet Sugar	6
American Car and Foundry	7
American Locomotive	7
American Smelting	7
Bethlehem Steel	8
American Tobacco	6
American Woolen	7
United States Steel	7
Central Leather	7
General Motors	6
International Nickel	6
Republic Iron and Steel	7

6% Farm Mortgages

THE GREAT POWER

The great power in the world war is the American Farmer. He is needed as never before. Your money invested in our Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Bonds helps finance the farmer of the Great Northwest. Send for pamphlet "S" and current offerings. *Denominations $100 and up.*

E. J. LANDER & CO. Grand Forks, North Dakota
Capital and Surplus $500,000

A Safe and Profitable War-Time Investment

The **superior investment value** of Straus Guaranteed Farm Mortgages is being demonstrated most forcibly under the enormous war demand for food supplies and the increasing value of America's farm land. If your first considerations are **safety** and **assured income**, write for our special bulletin and Booklet O-18.

We guarantee full payment of **Principal** and **Interest** at 5½%.

THE STRAUS BROTHERS COMPANY
Established 1860. Capital and Surplus $3,000,000
LIGIONIER, INDIANA

ILLINOIS INDIANA OHIO

Your security—improved, productive farms in the richest sections of these States—plus our own **legal guarantee.**

Mother: Keep a jar of Musterole handy

Goodness gracious! Everybody's coughing and how are we going to move that old congestion 'way inside? "A good old-fashioned mustard plaster" says somebody. Fine—if only it would not blister!

How about Musterole? The very thing! Give us that pure white ointment. Rub it in *over the* place. It won't blister. And can't you just *feel* how it gets down underneath the skin and penetrates?

Musterole is made of oil of mustard and other home simples. Just rub it on the skin. It goes down to the seat of the congestion. There it generates heat. But it is a peculiar non-blistering heat. That heat disperses the congestion.

But the most peculiar part of Musterole is that a few moments after you have applied it you feel nothing but a delighting sense of coolness. And relief is usually immediate.

Congestion and coughing usually go when that clean, pure, white ointment searches them out.

Musterole comes in 30c and 60c jars—hospital size $2.50 at all druggists.
The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Violin Lovers

Please send us your name today so we can mail you copy of our latest Violin Catalog. Sent free to violinists. We have been the leading violin dealers in the United States for three decades, and our catalog, whether of new or old violins, is a possession to be prized by any intending purchaser. Also we will send particulars of our own *Cremonatone Violin* now first offered on a special small monthly payment plan. This is the best value in America in a moderately priced instrument. Also America's largest and finest collection of Fine Old Violins. Fill out and mail to us.

Name_____
Address_____

Please check whether interested in a new or old instrument. New Violin____. Old Violin____.
If a violin teacher, let us include your name in our teachers' list now being compiled.
We take used violins in exchange. *Write Today.*
Up-to-date Music Dealers sell Lyon & Healy Instruments.

Lyon & Healy 50-83 East Jackson Blvd. **Chicago**
WORLD'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE

BY THE WAY

Contrasting the characteristics of different races, "Collier's" Russian correspondent says that an Englishman may sometimes rub you the wrong way, but if he asks you to go hunting with him in Africa and says that he will meet you six months from now in latitude 3° north, longitude 37° east, you can go right along getting your outfit ready. If, he says, General Hindenburg should tell you that you had broken Rule 772 and would be shot at sunrise, there would be no chance of escape because the commandant overslept or forgot it, or got a present of ten thousand rubles. But if a Russian says ten o'clock to-morrow morning, neither you nor he necessarily expects him to be there—he merely approves in a general way of the ten-o'clock idea. This lack of sharp attention to time, of dependability as to detail, is, says the correspondent, one of the reasons why the Russians have failed in "the special and highly technical game of making war."

A Washington man, a Southern paper says, while motoring through Virginia, stopped one day at a toll bridge he had often passed over and found a new keeper in charge. "Where's the man who used to act as keeper here?" asked the motorist. "He's dead, sir," was the reply. "Dead? Poor fellow! Joined the great majority, eh?" "Well," said the new keeper, cautiously, "I wouldn't like to say that, sir. He was a good enough man as far as I know."

A list of plays which have had one thousand consecutive performances in England or America includes the following: "Our Boys," a comedy presented about thirty-five years ago, which held the record for twenty years with 1,362 performances; "Charley's Aunt," 1,466 performances; "The Private Secretary," "A Chinese Honeymoon," "Peg o' My Heart," and "Romance," a popular play which is now running in London.

"The Zuloaga exhibition closed in the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco on March 14, with a record-breaking attendance. The total paid admissions for the four weeks registered over ten thousand, which is twice the paid admissions registered by the exhibition when it was shown in New York City." So says an item in the "American Art News." The population of San Francisco is placed at about 463,000, while that of New York is estimated at over 5,600,000. The figures furnish food for thought.

A letter appealing for books for sailors, recently published in this column, contained the phrase "volunteer and drafted sailors." A naval officer writes in comment on this letter:

The writer of the letter must be misinformed, because there are no "drafted sailors" in the service. There is nothing quite so odious to an enlisted man or officer in the regular Navy as to be called a drafted sailor. Every man in the regular Navy is a volunteer, and a willing one, too.

A foreign-born American citizen, one of the really patriotic variety, on being jokingly called "only an immigrant," replied, according to the "Typographic Messenger:" "I have nothing to be ashamed of. I really have more right to be proud of my Americanism than you. You came into this country naked, and I came here with my pants on. You came here because you couldn't help it. I came because I wanted to."

This amusing retort reminds the "Messenger" of Booker Washington's similar

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By the Way (Continued)

reply to a proposition to solve the Negro problem by sending our colored population to Africa: "We colored folks have a better right to stay here than anybody else except the Indians, and they have been driven out by the whites. We were so highly thought of that we had our passage money paid. You can't say that of any other class of immigrants."

"The law recognizes a distinction between the care due to a passenger on the train and that due to one who is merely on the platform waiting to get on. To the former the railroad company owes the highest degree of care, while to the latter it owes ordinary care not to injure him." This distinction, which it will be wise for travelers to keep in mind, was made in a recent case before the Indiana Appellate Court. In this case a passenger had sued for injuries received while attempting to board a moving train with a child in his arms, when his foot slipped through a defective step. If he had been on the train trying to get off, the case would have been different. But surely no one ought to try either experiment while holding a child in his arms!

Are the children of the present day making anything that will be as charming and as lasting as the "samplers" made by the little girls of a century ago? In a recent sale of a collection of these curiosities in New York City many well-preserved specimens were shown. One of them began with four different styles of A B C, then went on:

EUNICE TAYLORS SAMPLAR
WORKED IN THE 11TH YEAR OF MY AGE 1817
Education forms the tender mind Just as
The twig is bent the tree is inclined

Another, starting with three varieties of the alphabet, continued:

Let modesty that heaven born maid
Your words and actions grace
Tis this this only that can add
True lustre to your face
ANNE MOISE BORN NOVEMBER 2 A.D.
1793 Æ. 12 YEARS SCARBOROUGH Y 1806

The most elaborate, both in its needlework and its sentiment, ran as follows:

Jesus permit thy gracious name to stand
As the first effort of an youthful hand
And while her fingers oer the canvas move
Engage her tender heart to seek thy love
With thy dear children let her have a part
And write thy name thyself upon her heart
When death shall close her peaceful eyes
Fit her to reign with thee above the skies
ABIGAIL DUTTON GAFFREY 1826

Not every large business succeeds in developing a capable manager from its own staff of employees. An advertisement in a New York City daily shows that one of the largest grocery firms in the country must look outside for such a man. It reads in part:

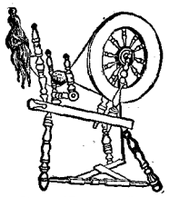
Comptroller.—Wanted, a competent office manager of sufficient experience to fill the position of comptroller of our business. . . . Salary to start $7,500 per annum. Address, in confidence, etc.

A protest of Norwegian shipping associations against German atrocities on the high seas is published in "Shipping." In part it reads:

To the German People:

On October 17, 1917, a convoy composed of thirteen unarmed ships, together with its escort of two English torpedo-boat destroyers, was destroyed in the North Sea by German cruisers. Without warning these neutral merchant vessels—and among them five were Norwegian—were shelled and wholly destroyed, no opportunity being given the crews to save themselves nor any attempt whatever being made to rescue them. Those seamen who were fortunate enough to get into lifeboats were themselves made the target for direct gunfire from the German cruisers and a large number were killed in this manner.

New Negligees and Washable Silk Skirts *at* McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade-Mark

The new Spring models are ready, a wide variety of dainty Boudoir Gowns, Underwear, Negligees, Skirts, Caps, Brassieres, etc., from the simplest styles at modest prices to the more elaborate and costly. As usual, our showing includes Lingerie of both French and American manufacture.

New Boudoir Gowns

Slip-over of Charmeuse in Pink, Blue, or Lavender, fine shirring at waistline, $10.75.

Gown of Coral or Light Blue Crepe de Chine, slip-over model, Cream Lace, shirred back and front to form waistline, $12.75.

Boudoir Gown of Blue or Pink Crepe de Chine, Empire model, neck and sleeves trimmed with fine Lace, elastic at waist, $11.75.

Gown of Crepe de Chine in Lavender, Blue, or Pink, top of Georgette Crepe, Skirt has box-plaits, $13.75.

New Washable Silk Skirts

Skirt of Flesh-color washable Satin, two Scalloped ruffles; lengths, 34 to 36 inches, $6.95.

Skirt of White Tub Silk, double front and back, extra-large size, lengths 36 to 38 inches, $4.95.

Skirt of White Tub Silk, double front, Scalloped ruffle, lengths 34 to 36 inches, $2.95.

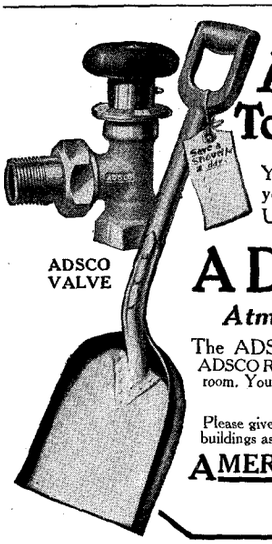
Skirt of White Tub Silk, three Hemstitched tucks, double panel, lengths 34 to 36 inches, $3.95.

Write for new illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

STANDARD HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS
Just Out. A New Song Book. Sample copy will demonstrate its value. Examination Copy Board 25c. Cloth 35c
The Biglow and Main Co., New York - Chicago

O'HART'S
Irish Pedigrees
P. J. MURPHY, 86 Walker Street, New York
Is your family included? Write for Free Booklet



Add This Heat Control To the Tag On Your Coal Shovel

You tag your shovel for a fuel saving. Why not put a positive control on your heating system.
Use the ADSCO Graduated Radiator Valve and ADSCO Regulator with

ADSCO HEATING

Atmospheric System of Steam or Vapor Heat

The ADSCO Valve opens ¼, ½, ¾, to use just that much radiation. With the ADSCO Regulator at source of supply, you have positive control of fuel as well as heat needed in each room. You save 20% to 30% fuel; 10% to 15% installation cost. No noise—no complicated devices.

Write for Bulletin 133-O

Please give names of your architect and steamfitter. If you are interested in heating a group of buildings ask for our bulletin on "Central Station Heating." Dealers write for proposition.

AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM COMPANY
General Office & Works, No. Tonawanda, N. Y.
Branches: New York Chicago Seattle

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Tours and Travel

Our International Playground

Why we must play. A vacation *is more necessary in these war times than in any other.* To play is the first instinct of man. It has always been necessary for development of physical, home and social life. If this be so in times of peace, when there are only ordinary cares and anxieties, how much more so today when we are working under such terrible anxiety and stress, and under such high pressure? It cannot be continued without a breakdown unless there is relaxation and diversion.

Take a vacation in the great International Pacific Northwest, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, amongst the snow-capped mountains, the trout and salmon rivers, the forty golf links, the fifteen thousand miles of motor roads, the thousand miles of coast line and inland seas. Our International Playground and the World's Greatest Out of Doors.

Write Outing Department

PACIFIC NORTHWEST TOURIST ASSOCIATION
(Maintained by the Governments of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia)
1017-18 L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN WASHINGTON STATE
Evergreen and evercool! Snow-capped mountains, virgin pine forests, national parks, seas, lakes, waterfalls, roads into the heart of it all! And Alaska, the wonderland at our door! This book, beautifully illustrated, tells you. *Write:* I. M. Howell, Sec. of State, Dept. O, Olympia, Wash.
TOURIST BOOK FREE

Delightful Summer Outing through the Great West for young people. Conducted by well-known artist and his wife. Reservations made now. Start June 15. For particulars address 8,325, Outlook. Refs. exchanged.

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

The Wayside Inn
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet.
Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

MAINE

Robinhood Inn and Cottages
Bailey Island, Me. Will open June 15. Bathing, fishing, sailing. For circular, Miss Massey, 5000 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Thwing's Camp Belgrade Lake, Maine
A picturesque collection of rustic cottages on shore of island, beautifully watered and wooded. Cottages furnished complete with all conveniences. Central dining cabin with excellent table—also used for dancing and entertainments. Fine fishing, boating and bathing. For information address FRANCIS D. THWING, Belgrade Lakes, Me.

THE FIRS
Deer Isle, Penobscot Bay, Maine
Inexpensive summer colony. Inn, tents, cottages. Select patronage. Booklets give full particulars. Prof. S. B. KNOWLTON, Haverford, Pa.

YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE
In famous Rangeley region in heart of mountains facing lake. Private log cabins with open fires, bath and hot and cold water. Central dining-room. Golf within easy reach; garage. Boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing. Farm one mile from camp furnishes fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, certified milk. Booklet. J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.

Hotels and Resorts

MASSACHUSETTS

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THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
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If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than
THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASS.
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

ABERDEEN HALL
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Beautifully situated on elevation fronting the sea, in estate of 1,000 acres, well covered with pine and oak woods. Thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements. Private bathing beach, tennis courts, golf club, beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for automobile parties. Delightfully cool ocean breezes. New management. Address Aberdeen Hall, Hyannis, Mass.

THE BERMAKEN
Kenberma, Mass.
QUIET, RESTFUL PLACE for quiet people. Ocean front. Modern improvements. Ample table. Fine bathing. Cottage to rent.

NEW YORK

Back Log Camp *For All Lovers of the Open Air*
INDIAN LAKE
The Adirondacks
If you want to take your vacation in the woods, to spend your days on lakes, inlets, and trails, and your evenings and nights by the camp-fire, to fish, study birds and flowers, and climb mountains, to have the company of enthusiastic campers, and the guidance of a family who are experts in wilderness outing, send for the booklet on the "Back Log Idea." T. K. BROWN, Jr., Haverford, Pa.

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and COTTAGES
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.
Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 ft. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Golf links, nine well-kept greens. Mile course. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Terms $17 to $30 per week. Special rates for season. Address K. BELKNAP, Manager, Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS, The CRATER CLUB. Essex-on-Lake-Champlain. Cottages with central club house where meals are served. References required. For circular or information address JOHN B. BURNHAM, 233 Broadway, New York.

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At head of CRANBERRY LAKE, N. Y.
Delightful location, excellent cuisine. Best bathing beach on lake. Best of fishing and hunting. Prices most reasonable. For particulars write JOHN HOWLAND, Prop.

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At Philipse Manor-on-the-Hudson
For those seeking the advantages of a home, without its cares. Directly on the river. Clientele of highest standard. Send for folder or pay the Inn a personal call. Telephone, Tarrytown 176.

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On bank of Hudson at famous Tappan Zee. Beautiful scenery amid points of historic interest. Inn has been rebuilt and newly furnished. Excellent cuisine and pure water. Driving, golf, boating and swimming. Commuting distance from New York.
L. E. DE GROAT, Piermont, N. Y.

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Montague, Hicks, and Remsen Streets
BROOKLYN
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The science of conducting a hotel properly is at its highest when it is least apparent. This is exemplified by the cultured, livable atmosphere of the Hotel Bossert.
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Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Room and bath $3.50 per day with meals, or $2.00 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

The Margaret Louisa
of the Y. W. C. A.
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A homelike hotel for self-supporting women. Rates in rooms 60c. to 90c. Restaurant open to all women. Send for circular.

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EAGLES MERE PARK, PA.
On beautiful mountain lake renowned for the variety and attractiveness of its scenery. Bracing mountain air, pure water, fine boating and bathing, miles of mountain trails, a most attractive golf course, good automobile roads and garage. The Inn is entirely modern, with broad piazzas overlooking the lake. Fine athletic field and tennis courts. Electric lights and steam heat. Large dancing floor and daily orchestral concerts. Till June 1, address HERMAN V. YEAGER, Mgr., Hughesville, Pa.

VERMONT

CHESTER, VT. "The Maples." Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MISSES SARGEANT.

"The Dorms," Poultney, Vt.
Three modern buildings with all improvements, located in beautiful village in Green Mts. Fresh milk, fruits, and vegetables from farm. Attractive walks and drives. Mountain climbing. Box O, Poultney, Vt.

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NORTH WISCONSIN WOODS
THE CAVALIER
Family Outing Place on beautiful lake. Folder, photos, and rates.
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Finest Health Resort and Sanitarium on Lake Mich., in 100-acre park. Moderate rates. Booklet.

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An all season stock ranch. Good water, table, fishing and saddle horses. Camp OUTDOORS WITH COMFORT in the Big Horn Mountains. Address WYMAN & SON, Shell, Wyo.

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Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*
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A quiet, restful health resort among the hills of northern New Jersey. Large sunny porch; dry, exhilarating air. All forms of hydrotherapy and massage under medical supervision. Believing that there is a curable physical basis for most chronic ailments, we seek the underlying cause through a scientific study of each individual case. Booklet sent on application.

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A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL
The only place in this country where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.
The Pioneer American "Cure" for Heart Disorders
The treatments, under the direction of physicians, are particularly adapted to Heart Disease, Circulatory, Kidney, Nutritional and Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout and Obesity.
All sports and recreations. FINE GOLF!
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A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. *Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.*

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An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D.
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New York City Furnished apartment in Washington Square district. Seven airy outside rooms, elevator service and all improvements. June 15—Sept. 15. $110 monthly. Mrs. O. G. DALE, 27 West 11th St.

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SHORE COTTAGE FOR RENT, furnished house 14 rooms, at Branford, Conn., on shore front. Private park about 60 acres and bathing beach. Modern plumbing. Gas, hot water furnace, electricity. 5 open fireplaces. Address Box 1,234, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE A New Bungalow, 5 rooms, large veranda, pleasant situation, near neighbors, new garage and hen house; 30 acres of land, southern exposure, mostly valuable woodland, large brook through property near house; 3½ miles from Watertown, 9 miles from Waterbury. Price $2,200—$1,200 cash. J. CASSIDY, Woodbury, Conn.

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FOR SALE, in Washington, D. C. A well established private school. Splendid patronage, good enrollment for next year. Washington's increased population increases school demand proportionately. Address MADAM SUZANNE, P. O. Box No. 1,284.

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Beautifully situated lot of nearly 8 acres in "Venice of America." Frontage of 300 feet on bluff overlooking river, with good boating and fishing. Price $1,600.
GEORGE W. CUPIT
618 Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Colonial house, 8 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, 4 fireplaces, telephone; furnished throughout with Colonial furniture; 2,000 feet shore line, 20 acres woodland and meadow. Reached by auto or boat. Photographs. References required. Address 8,365, Outlook. Rent for the summer.

Kennebunkport, Me. For Rent Season 1918
Cottage facing the ocean. Eleven rooms, five open fires, glass porch, electric light, telephone, three baths. Fully furnished. J. E. McMaster, 2109 De Lancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Seashore Cottage Rent for season
6 rooms and bath, fully furnished; hot and cold water. S. W. LITTELL, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Maine.

BALD HEAD CLIFF, YORK, MAINE
Beautiful home of the late Mrs. George Conarroe for rent. 16 rooms, with garage, and 10 acres of land. Modern in every detail. Directly on the ocean. Particulars, YORK CLIFFS CO., 80 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

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Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

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Housekeeping bungalows. 5 and 6 rooms and bathroom; fireplace. Grand view. $130 and $150 season. L. S. RICH, Truro, Mass.

CAPE COD—Barnstable Attractive property, acre and a half, on Bow Lane, 77 feet front, 270 feet rear. Large residence and outbuildings, in need of repair. Price very reasonable. For blue print and particulars address Owner, 1025 North Broad St., Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Famous New England Summer Resort
FOR SALE OR TO LET
Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass.
Two story beach house facing the ocean. Has piazza on front and sides. Contains 6 chambers, bath, running water, dining and living rooms with a fireplace. Also has shed with additional toilet. This property includes about 7,000 square feet of land and is located near Moreland Hotel. For particulars address,
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306 Sun Building, Lowell, Mass.

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Beautiful Summer Home. Six rooms, hot and cold running water and bath. Wonderful view, fine location. Write for particulars. Very reasonable. LOUIS J. FONTAINE.

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TO LET—AT GREGG LAKE
ANTRIM, N. H.
By the season or month, furnished rustic cottage with roof piazza, large porch, fireplace, running water, boat and good bathing facilities. Apply to C. H. FLEMING, Salem, Mass.

Cornish, N. H. Furnished house to rent for season in Cornish Colony; high ground, beautiful view, 10 acres, garden, garage; 9 rooms, modern conveniences, reasonable terms. Apply P. MacKaye, Windsor, Vt.

Croydon, N. H. Farmhouse, furnished. Near lake; boat; piazza 11 x 24 feet. Running water in house. Rent $150. Write H. S. FERRY, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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JACKSON, N. H.
2 furnished cottages. One 8 rooms; one 11 rooms. Overlooking entire White Mountain range. $140, $250 for season.
A. G. PORTER
171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. Sargent & Co., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate.

For Rent, Season, $1,500,
Lovely Summer Estate in
TAMWORTH, N. H.
1,000 ft. elevation, 142 acres, unexcelled view. Plenty of water, diving pool, tennis, sleeping porches for 7, furnishings for household of 16, 2 baths, electricity, garage, forge, telephone, ice, garden, berries, modern barn, pastures, 2 cows, dairy and separator, neighbors of culture and distinction. Tenant engaging place *soon* can keep excellent farmer-chauffeur and wife (cook) used to the place. Map, pictures, and full description can be got from owner, C. C. HOAG, Franklin Bank Bldg., Philadelphia.

NEW YORK

Lake Champlain Shore front camps in the pines. Completely furnished, $200 to $275 for season. Sand beach for children.
C. H. EASTON, 1 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate

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Farm Prices have not advanced in Columbia County; crops and produce 100 per cent higher. For information, etc., write RURAL LIFE CO., Kinderhook, N. Y.

To Let "The Moorings," Bolton Landing, on Lake George, N. Y.
Furnished cottage, 10 bedrooms, 3 baths, running water, electric lights, open fireplaces, large piazzas. Beautiful trees, water front, brook, filled icehouse. Address Lieut. Claude Bailey, U. S. N., Burnt Hills, N. Y.

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Located directly on Trout Lake, three miles from Bolton Landing, Lake George. Built by present owner, who will rent for the entire season at moderate rental. **Completely furnished. Six rooms with three bedrooms and bath. Kitchen with running water. Ice, wood, and rowboat included.** For full particulars address 7,855, Outlook.

On Lake George, cottages for rent. Furnished. Pure spring water, sanitary plumbing. Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. E. B. WALTON, Glenburnie, N. Y.

For sale. Cottage, Saltaire, Fire Island Beach, L. I. 8 rooms, completely furnished, screened porches, all improvements. Terms reasonable. Would exchange for country property. Address S., 17 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREEPORT, L. I. For Sale, 3 beautiful lots on Wiggins St. Near car line and depot. Address Mrs. M. A. Gilbert, Roger Williams Univ., Nashville, Tenn.

RHODE ISLAND

WEEKAPAUG, R. I. For rent, furnished, 9 rooms, bath, electricity. Garage. Westerly water. Trolley. Bathing unsurpassed. Moderate. 8,317, Outlook.

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For Sale, Windham Co., Vt., near Brattleboro, modern new cottage, 2,000 ft. elevation, garage, electric lights 200 acres, refined neighborhood, tillage and timberland. Most attractive location in Vt. John L. Howard, Brattleboro, Vt.

TO RENT, ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, 3 furnished cottages near Burlington. Boats, ice, and two garages. Very desirable. $300, $200, and $125 season. Miss M. E. Meech, 326 College St., Burlington, Vt.

Lake Champlain Modern summer residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths, hardwood floors, broad veranda, garage, boathouse and boats, icehouse full. Also cottage, 3 rooms and bath. All completely furnished and equipped. Ready for immediate occupancy. Excellent fishing. Ample grounds. Located between Burlington and St. Albans. $1,200 for season. Would sell. Wm. R. Wheeler, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED
for three months, within easy reach of Plattsburg and Fort Ethan Allen, a large, attractive place with considerable library, billiard room, terrace and gazebo with unsurpassed views; garden with small pond-lily pool, evergreen arboretum; swimming-pool. For further particulars address J. J. FLYNN & W. B. MCKILLIP, Burlington, Vt.

For Sale—Beautiful 14-Acre Island in LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Well wooded, fine bathing beach, good fishing, charming views. Very accessible. ¾ mile to station on Rutland Railroad. Two cottages (one furnished). Boats, garden, fruit and ice. All ready for camping. Price $10,000. REYNOLDS R. E., Burlington, Vermont.
Fine lakeshore farms and cottage sites.

To Rent—A Farm of 61 Acres
House of 10 Rooms
Beautifully shaded by large maples. Large barn and hen house. Never-failing spring of cold water. Fruit in abundance and trout brook running through farm. Located in the beautiful mountains of Vermont, near village of Peacham. Good roads. Telephone connection. For information and photos address
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70 Bridge St., So. Hadley Falls, Mass.

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THE Ray Adding Machine. Saves time, money, labor. Costs less than an average mistake—only $25. Adds with speed and accuracy of highest priced machines. Also directly subtracts. Used by U. S. Govt., International Harvester Co., B. & O. Ry., business and professional men everywhere. Handsome desk stand free. Send no money, but write for 20-day free trial. The Ray Company, 2147 Candler Bldg., New York.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

CITY church, pastor on war service, needs substitute offering good reasons excusing from National service. Country clergyman acceptable. 5,823, Outlook.

Business Situations

A New York real estate firm of the highest standing needs the services of a young lady to assist in card indexing, etc. Painstaking temperament, neat handwriting, and ability to draw simple diagrams essential. Adequate salary. Assistant, P. O. Box 1936, New York.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Good, competent woman to act as working housekeeper and take charge of servants in home short distance from New York. Best of references required. 5,813, Outlook.

WANTED—Dietitian to act also as business manager for women's dormitory in a State university. 5,827, Outlook.

REFINED, conscientious young woman to assist in care of girl and boy, aged five months and two years, respectively. Experience not required, but sympathetic understanding necessary. Protestant preferred. All year home in Adirondacks. Box 7, Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Woman to look after two children, ages six and nine. References required. 5,835, Outlook.

REFINED American or of the Allied nations to assume entire charge of two year old boy and to assist with older child. New York City winter, country in summer. Protestant family. 5,840, Outlook.

WANTED, 347 Westervelt Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I., telephone 1472 Tompkinsville, nursery governess or mother's helper to take care of twin boys 7 years old, do plain sewing, and little light housework. Mrs. Francis A. Cundill.

MATRONS, governesses, mothers' helpers, cafeteria managers, dietitians. Miss Richards, 537 Howard Building, Providence. Boston, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court, Thursdays, 11 to 1.

Teachers and Governesses

AT once—a man for university position in physical training, $1,400; men for English, university schools, $1,500 to $1,800; two men with doctor's degrees, college positions, $1,500 to $1,800; history and English for boys' academy, $1,500 to $2,000; two head masters for university training schools, $1,800 to $2,000. Address THE INTERSTATE TEACHERS' AGENCY, Macheca Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA needs teachers with graduate study. Consult Boynton-Esterly Teachers' Agency, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.

TEACHERS desiring school or college positions apply International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

WANTED—Principal and assistant for intermediate department of private school for girls in the Southwest. Eastern training and successful experience required. Also resident teacher of French and Spanish. Send full information to 5,830, Outlook.

WANTED—Experienced, refined young woman as nursery governess for two children, 5 and 3 years of age. French, English, or American only; good references required. R, Apt. 3A, 875 Park Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

SECRETARY. Teacher of English, university graduate, with knowledge of typewriting, desires position as secretary for summer. 5,837, Outlook.

AMERICAN Protestant widow, great sense of humor, happy, sunny disposition, excellent health, gentle birth, capable, artistic, possessing executive ability, good judgment, common sense, practical, tactful, and adaptable, wishes position. 5,836, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—Position as confidential secretary. Broad experience. Salary to start, $2,000. Box C, Highland, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Professional Situations

MUSICIAN, experienced as organist and director of choir and choral society, also mezzo-soprano soloist, wishes position near Boston. References for many years' work in vicinity of New York City. Address H. C., 75 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

POSITION as hospital housekeeper in country. Experienced. 5,815, Outlook.

LADY, middle age, wishes position as useful companion to lady. Experience and no objection to elderly person. Best references. Address Box 226, Chappaqua, N. Y.

POSITION as housemother in boys' school or college for coming year. Exceptional credentials. 5,811, Outlook.

ACTIVE, middle-aged woman wishes to assist in congenial home, adults. 5,824, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN desires position, girls' school, housemother, chaperon, hostess. Near Philadelphia. Fall term. Reference. 5,826, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate, cultured, musical, desires summer position as secretary, tutor, companion. Personal interview. Excellent references. 5,831, Outlook.

POSITION as hotel matron, refined, capable American woman, 40, not married. Experienced with help and guests. Credentials from present position of three years. 5,832, Outlook.

TRAVELING to California in July, New York lady will plan route to accommodate invalid or child. REFERENCES exchanged. 5,842, Outlook.

LADY desires engagement, summer season, companion or for teaching. Experienced. Credentials. Will travel. 5,843, Outlook.

REFINED woman, a practical nurse and general housekeeper, would like position along these lines or as traveling companion to invalid. Splendid references of ten years from present employer. Winter, P. O. Box O, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position in grammar grades or junior high for fall of 1918. Excellent references. 5,821, Outlook.

TEACHER, refined young lady, desires position for summer. Tutoring or clerical work preferred. References. 5,822, Outlook.

YOUNG refined woman desires position as nursery governess. In or near New York preferred. Experienced. 5,819, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, teacher in well-known private school, desires summer position as teacher or companion. 5,818, Outlook.

FRENCH lady of education and refinement who has taught in leading schools for many years desires position with refined family to teach French in return for home and expenses; no salary asked. Can act as chaperon. Willing to travel. 5,825, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, experienced, successful teacher, at present doing graduate work, desires summer position as companion or tutor. Specialty, preparation for college entrance. Experience in outdoor sports. Ready for duties May 22. Highest references. 5,828, Outlook.

PROFICIENT, experienced teacher of Spanish desires summer engagement. 5,833, Outlook.

TUTOR wishes position for next year. 5,834, Outlook.

YOUNG man desires to be tutor and companion to one or more children in a private family. Good references. 5,802, Outlook.

PRIVATE French teacher with fifty pupils seeks PRIVATE SCHOOL. References. Neuchateloise, 235 West 102d St., New York.

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How About This Vacation Season?

Proprietors of summer resorts are now preparing for the season's bookings. For all such we suggest an advertisement in the special

Out-of-Doors Number

issued June 12th with special articles and illustrations on vacation subjects. We also suggest the resort issue of May 22d, containing special travel and resort advertising.

We shall be glad to prepare copy if you will send us your booklet. Final copy must reach us two weeks in advance of date of issue.

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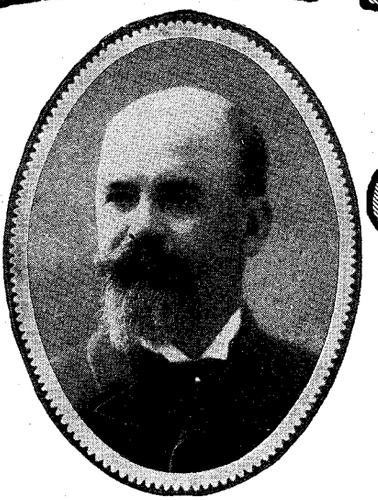

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Either you have over eaten or you have been working under a nervous strain. For food will not properly digest when you go to your meals with nerves on edge.

There isn't anything serious about this form of indigestion and the simplest sort of treatment should bring immediate relief.

For years, I always recommended the use of pepsin in such cases until, in later years when I had put pepsin into chewing gum, I suggested to my patients that they chew a stick of Beeman's Original Pepsin Gum for ten minutes after each meal.

Pepsin is good for stomach ailments, while the chewing of the gum acts as a nerve tonic."

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